Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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apr1, 1864—tf.

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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

HOTELS.

CHALYBEATE HOUSE.
NOTICE.—Persons visiting the Watering Places, will find a very desirable resort at the CHALYBEATE HOUSE, near the Chalybeate Spring, Bedford, Pa., where the undersigned is prepared to accommodate from eighty to one hundred persons. The house is new and airy, and neatly furnished. Terms moderate.
Hacks running to Mineral Springs, and Mineral Water always on hand.
May 31.3m WM. CHENOWETH.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.
This large and commodious house, having been re taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

MISCELLANEOUS.

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford, Oct 20. '65.,

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr.28, 1865—zz.

Political.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the Union State Convention —Judge Williams Nominated on the ninth ballot—Important and Significant Resolutions.

WILLIAMSPORT, June 26.—The Republican State Convention, to nominate a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, assembled at 10 o'clock this morning, and was called to order by Hon. Francis Jordan, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

He then spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention and Fellow-citizens: The time appointed for the assembling of the convention has arrived, and in calling you to order I discharge the last of the duties pertaining to the honorable station which it has been my privilege to occupy. No formal account of my stewardship has ever been rendered, and I will not now detain you by any explanation of it. The results of our last campaign, as they were proclaimed to the world on the second Tuesday of October last, are still fresh within your recollection.

They were in the main satisfactory to us, and if not acceptable to our adversaries, were at least obligatory and conclusive upon them. We elected one of the heroes of the war—our gallant standard-bearer, Geary—Governor of this Commonwealth; we sent to the national Congress a delegation which far outshone any of its predecessors in its unanimity for the right; and we succeeded in putting upon a recent member of the United States Senate a most effectual extinguisher. In a poll which exceeded the number of votes cast at the preceeding election by 143,000, the ballot-box unmistakably indicated the continued unwillingness of our patriotic people to trust rebels or rebel sympathizers with the reins of government and the political power of the country. Other loyal States unhesitatingly united with us in this grand declaration, and thus the insane and wicked policy of Andrew Johnson and his new friends and allies was overwhelmed by the unprecedented and magnificent popular majority of four hundred thousand votes. This was the solemn decision of the sovereign people, rendered upon the merits of the issues involved, after a full hearing upon both sides, and from it there can be an appeal to none but those who made it. Woe unto him that would be dictator or tyrant, and his advisers, who, in their impotent wrath, would endeavor to explain away or set aside the verdict. We call upon our representatives in the Fortieth Congress to do their duty, and to execute the popular will as it has been constitutionally declared. The speaker added that it devolved upon the convention in these eventful times, with grave responsibilities resting upon them, to clear away all obstruction from the pathway of duty, and to accelerate the grand march of the cause of civil liberty and the rights of men. It was not for him to suggest, much less to dictate, the principles that should be affirmed, or the person who should bear the standard in the opening contest; but as one of the sovereign people, he insisted that both the platform and the candidate should be worthy of past conflicts and triumphs, and no step backward be taken. The nation's determination was fixed that the Republic shall be reunited on the basis of liberty and justice, and the choice of a proper person for Judge of the Supreme Court was an important means to to that end. To insure success, Pennsylvania, as heretofore, was expected to contribute her full share and to do her whole duty. In the strength of these principles, convictions, and responsibilities, the party should fearlessly press onward, confident and assured there can be no such word as fail. It only remained for him to call the convention to order, and to receive the usual motion for preliminary orgnization.

On motion of Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, the convention organized by the choice of Gen. Jas. L. Selfridge, of Northampton county, as temporary chairman. Gen. Selfridge addressed the convention in acknowledgment of the partiality manifested in his appointment, which he interpreted as a compliment to the late soldiers of the army. He said that the body was called upon, by every consideration of patriotism, to act with a single reference to the public good, and the people of the State would hold them responsible for the character of the nomination made to day. He urged his hearers to imitate the glorious example of devotion to duty which had been given them by that wonderful and noble soldier, Phil H. Sheridan, whose official conduct was the theme of universal praise. [Long-continued applause, followed by cheers for Gen. Sheridan.]

Messrs. Hitchcock of Luzerne, Newlin of Philadelphia, and McPherson of Adams, were appointed temporary secretaries.

Hon. James L. Graham, of Alleghany, moved that a committee of one member from each Senatorial district be appointed on permanent organization.

W. B. Mann, Esq., of Philadelphia, proposed to amend so as to secure the election of a permanent president by direct vote.

The question of the most appropriate method of procedure in the selection of permanent officers gave rise to considerable discussion, which was finally terminated by the adoption of the original motion.

On motion of Edward McPherson, a Committee on resolutions similarly constituted was also appointed.

Resolutions were passed adopting the rules of the House of Representatives, and referring to the Committee on Resolutions all resolutions offered.

John H. Walker, Esq., chairman of Committee on Permanent Organization, submitted a report, which was adopted, as follows:

President.—Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon.

Vice Presidents.—Thos Little, H. C. Thompson, Westley Stevenson, Charles Williams O. F. Ballard, John J. Potts, H. H. Williams, L. F. Gordon, Samuel Shearer, Seth W. Geer, William L. Lillie William T. Davis, Abram G. Miller, John S. Mann, Dr. B. F. Wagonseller, George A. Frieckle Judge Cover, Jacob F. Fry, O. J. Dickay, A. J. Fry, William Adams, H. F. Shell, J. H. Little, C. A. W. Kimmel, Theo. Wilson, Captain Dushane, James L. Graham S. H. Grier, Captain Jacob Weigand, John Eller, M. C. Bee, S. C. Woodruff.

Secretaries.—Edw. McPherson, Jas. Breasley, Jas. W. M. Newlin, H. G. Frey.

During the absence of the Committee on Resolutions the convention was addressed by Thos. Marshall and Thos. J. Bingham, of Alleghany.

The latter speaker, reviewing the position of the Democratic candidate, reminded his hearers that Sharswood had written an opinion denying the constitutionality of the whole financial system of the Government. However creditable his antecedents, the burden of that position was enough to crush the candidate of any party. Jeremiah S. Black, the legal adviser of Mr. Buchanan in 1860, who proclaimed the doctrine that there was no legal power to save the Government, was the first endorser of the nomination, and the second was Chief Justice Woodward, who had deliberately given an opinion denying the power of Congress to fill our armies by draft. The speaker supposed the third endorser would be Andrew Johnson, and the fourth probably Jeff Davis.

A committee having been appointed to wait upon the chairmn elect, Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon, that gentleman was introduced, and after a few preliminary remarks, in which he returned thanks for the partiality manifested in his behalf, continued:

It is not my purpose to detain you with any lengthy address, for this call has been to me so entirely unexpected that I do not feel that I am empowered to speak to this convention on the issues which may be involved in the coming election in such a manner as they should be discussed before a body of this character. We are met to make a nomination of a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of our State, and whatever might be said of the impropriety of introducing political questions into Judicial elections, no men can or ought to shut his eyes to the fact that in all elections for important offices, for some years to come, the position which men who are candidates have occupied in the late rebellion must enter into that contest. There are fundamental questions about the structure and powers of government which are far more important than any questions of mere political expediency can be; and we have arrived at a time in the history of our country when we cannot look with indifference upon the opinions which our judicial officers hold concerning the structure and powers of the Government. Call it politics, if you will, it is the kind of politics which involves the life of a nation; and, in the language of Chief Justice Chase, in that admirabel opinion delivered in a North Carolina court within the last few weeks, "they are political questions to which events give the answer." It is highly important for us, gentlemen of the convention, that we place in nomination to-day a man who will agree to the proposition that there are legal questions to which events have given answer. Treason—traitors, that is the word—traitors, in the interest of slavery, made an effort to destroy this Government. Loyalty in the interest of freedom, resisted the attempt, and has preserved it. Thank God for it. And whether it be the election of a Governor, of Congressmen, of a Legislator, of a President, or of a Supreme Judge, the question will come up to every man's mind, and upon it all important elections will be decided for years to come. That question is: Is it safer to entrust the destinies of this government in the hands of the men who did save it than to turn it over into the hands of those who either made the effort or sympathized with the effort made to destroy it? That is the question that will be propounded and it is a significant fact that this rebellion was preceded by the opinion of an Attorney General which denied the right of the General Government to enforce obedience to the laws and the Constitution of the land. It is another significant fact, that the candidate presented by the Democratic party within the last few weeks for the same position for which we are called upon to nominate a candidate to-day, had his legal and constitutional views endorsed by the author of that opinion, and thus he goes into the contest saddled with the burden of Judge Black's anti-opinion. He could not have a heavier weight to carry, for the opinion of that Attorney General has been buried as useless rubbish beneath the bones and blood and bodies of the loyal men who gave their lives to refute it. [Long-continued applause.] We are met now when another opinion of another Attorney General has been invoked to save the veto message which was attributed to his authorship, and given to the world through Andrew Johnson, President of the United States that Congres had not power to legislate for the land it had saved, and who, the logic of that message falling, now endeavors to construe the law so as to defeat the well known legislative intent which passed, and which formed it. But, thank God again we are met too, just following the time when Sickles and Sheridan [great applause, in which the voice of the speaker was drowned]——we are met upon the eve of the meeting of Congress, called for the purpose of putting in unmistakaply a law which no legal sophistry can sweep away. That we expect them to do. We have control, through the legislative department of the Government, of the destinies of the nation. We may say that we have control of the ship of state; and even if the man (it is an impromptu metaphor; I do not know where it may end); if the man who has charge of the light-house should seek to obscure the lantern from the vessel at sea and run it on the rocks, thank God we have a crew on the vessel that has learned the coast and can save themselves. It is for us, then, to find among the distinguished gentlemen presented to this convention as candidates one who accepts the logic of events, and one who will say, with that admirable opinion to which I have referred, that the man under this Government who goes into armed resistance against it, can come out of that resistance only in two ways—either as a successful revolutionist or a traitor—one who will say that crime is not absolved from its penalty by either its magnitude or respectability; one who will rally to himself the confidence and support and votes of all loyal men; for, while we are here pressing the claims of our respective candidates, it is a gratifying feature to know that none are presented who are not worthy of the support of the loyal men of this State. Let us come together, then, in this spirit of generous rivalry for our friends, and keep in view always the importance of keeping together this organization. Whatever differences may exist upon minor or subordinate questions, we all will agree in keeping in view the issues which are involved in the success of the Union party.

On motion of Wayne McVeagh, Esq., of Chester nominations were opened for candidates for Supreme Judge. The Committee on Resolutions being present, Jas. L. Graham, of Alleghany, nominated Henry W. Williams, of Alleghany; Lynn Bartholomew, of Schuylkill, nominated Edwin Owen Parry, of Schuylkill; S. Brown, of Bucks, nominated M. Russell Thayer, of Philadelphia; J. Smith Further, of Chester, nominated William Butler, of Chester; Geo. Brubaker, of Lancaster, nominated Thomas E Franklin, of Lancaster; Gen. Harry White, of Indiana, nominated Isaac G. Gordon, of Jefferson; Geo. F. Miller, of Union, nominated Samuel Linn. of Snyder; George M. Reed, of Cambria, nominated George Taylor, of Huntingdon; H. G. Jones, of Philadelphia, nominated Joseph Allison, of Philadelphia; David Fleming, of Dauphin, nominated John J. Pearson, of Dauphin; Jeremiah Nichols, of Philadelphia nominated Henry W. Nicholls, of Tioga; M. Whirmeyer nominated Joshua W. Comley, of Montour. Hon. Wm S. Pierce, of Philadelphia, was nominated, but withdrawn. Judge Allison, of Philadelphia, was also withdrawn.

On motion of Wayne McVeagh, Esq., a ballot was taken without any decisive result.

The balloting was regularly continued until the ninth, which resulted in the nomination of Judge Williams, of Alleghany, by the following vote: Henry W. Williams, 65 votes; M. Russell Thayer, 40; Samuel Linn, 23.

On motion, the nomination was made unanimous, which was carried amid general rejoicing.

The convention then took a recess till five o'clock.

At the time appointed the convention reassembled. Hon. Edward Mc Pherson, of Adams county, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following report:

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, appealing again to the people, take pleasure in recalling the repeated occasions in which the voters of the Commonwealth have sustained and ratified their candidates and principles, and strongly impressed with the importance of the issues involved in the ensuing election, make this declaration of their opinions and principles:

First. That, in the name of the nation saved from treason, we demand security against its repetition by exacting from the vanquished such guarantees as will make treason so odious as to be forever impossible.

Second. That, as in the past we cordially justified the administration of Abraham Lincoln in all necessary acts for the suppressing of rebellion, we record it as our judgment that the administration of Andrew Johnson has been chiefly faithless, because it has failed to try to gather up and fix in the organic and statute law the great principles which the war has settled, and without whose adoption as the rule of action peace is but a delusion and a snare.

Third. That, in the completion of the task of reconstruction so firmly as to be perpetual, it is indispensable that traitors beaten in the field shall not find a sanctuary in the courts; that the laws shall not be tortured to justify or palliate the crimes of which the country's enemies have been guilty, and that the law of war shall be so distinctly declared by the courts that no disturbing and paralyzing doubts may ever be raised, as in 1861, affecting the essential rights of the Government or personal duties of citizens.

Fourth. That this convention, speaking for the Republicans of Pennsylvania, unreservedly endorses the reconstruction measures of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses as a basis upon sound principles, essentially just and wise, and promise an early legal and permanent restoration of the rebel States to their share in the government of the Union; that we denounce and condemn the offers of President Johnson, through his pliant Attorney-General and a majority of his Cabinet, to evade these laws by interfering to obstruct and prevent their enforcement in the spirit in which they were passed, and that we call upon Congress, soon to meet, promptly and decisively to dispose of this new nullification

Fifth. That the thanks of the loyal men of this Commonwealth are hereby tendered to Major General Sheridan and Major General Sickles for their publicly-declared unwillingness to be made instrumental, in the startling and truthful words of the former, "in opening, under the Presidential declaration, a broad, macadamized way for perjury and fraud to travel on," in pursuit of the coveted repossession of political power in the rebel States; and that this convention confidently expects that General Grant will vindicate his past record by cordially sustaining them in their patriotic efforts to execute the law.

Sixth. That President Johnson further merits our condemnation for his reckless pardon and attempted restoration to political rights of many of the chief conspirators against the Union; and that especially his persistent efforts to compel the release of Jefferson Davis without question for his crimes were a reproach to the administration of justice and an insult to the whole loyal people of the nation.

Seventh. That warned by past misfortunes, we ask that the Supreme Court of the State be placed in harmony with the political opinions of the majority of the people, to the end that the Court may never again, by unjust decisions, seek to set aside laws vital to the nation, nor imperil the safety of the public securities, nor impair the operation of the bounty, pension and tax laws, which were required for the public defence; nor in any way thwart measures which were essential to the public protection; but that, on the other hand, it may become and remain a fit and faithful interpreter of the liberal spirit of the age, a bulwark of public faith, and an impartial and fearless exponent of the equal rights of man.

Eighth. That protection being a cardinal feature of the Republican creed, we trust that such legislation will be secured at the earliest period as will afford adequate protection to American industry.

Ninth. That in conformity with the pledges given last fall by both candidates for Governor, we now demand the enactment of a free railroad law, by which the enterprise of our people may be stimulated, and the resources of the Commonwealth developed.

Tenth. That in Governor John W. Geary we recognize an honest and courageous public servant, who, in the chair of State, is adding freshness to the laurels gallantly won in war.

Eleventh. That the gratitude of the people to the soldiers and sailors, whose bravery met and overthrew the slaveholders' rebellion, should have repeated and emphatic expression; and that we heartily disapprove of and condemn the course of the Secretary of the Treasury in postponing and ignoring the just claims of our brave defenders upon the bounty of the Government, awarded to them by the National Congress.

Twelfth. That in the Hon. Henry W. Williams, of Allegheny county, we present to the people of Pennsylvania an eminent jurist; one in every way well qualified for the responsible duties of the office of Judge of the Supreme Court; able as a lawyer; impartial, prompt, and thorough as a judge; honest, upright, without suspicion as a man, and loyal and unwavering in his devotion to the cause of his country.

The resolution pertaining to the organization of the State Central Committee was discussed at length, and finally adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of the convention be tendered to Col. Jordan for the efficient manner in which he performed the duties of chairman of the State Central Committee for the past year, and that he be reappointed for the coming year; and that, in the case of his inability or unwillingness to accept the position, the president of this convention shall appoint the chairman, and that the remainder of the committee shall be appointed in the usual way, consisting of the same number as that of last year.

The resolutions extending thanks to the family of A. W. Benedict, late secretary of the State Central Committee, for his efficient services, and consolation in their bereavement, and appointing a committee of notification to wait upon the nominee, were adopted.

The resolution increasing the number of the Philadelphia members of the State Central Committee from eight to twelve was also passed, and the convention then adjourned *sine die*.

A housemaid who was sent to call a gentleman to dinner, found him engaged in using a tooth brush. "Well, is he coming?" said the lady of the house, as the servant returned. "Yes, ma'am, directly," was the reply, "he's jist sharpening his teeth."

Miscellaneous.

A DAY WITH ROSA BONHEUR.

In order to reach the studio of Rosa Bonheur, you must not enter the omnibus driving to the Carriere Pigalle, still less the one driving to the Luxemburg gardens, for Rosa Bonheur lives with her muse far from the breiveries of Mont Breda, and far from the beautiful old chesnut trees of the Luxemburg.

If you wish to contemplate the great painter close by, you must take the Lyons train, alight at Fontainebleau, and ask somebody to show you the road to the Chateau de By. After walking for an hour through a dense forest you will behold near the edge of this forest a very pretty dwelling, in which the architect has managed to combine iron, brick and timber with rare artistic taste. From the ground floor to the roof everything is graceful and charming in this delightful little villa. Its irregularity constitutes its greatest charm, and your eyes might wander all the day long from the small towers wreathed with ivy to the balconies festooned with beautiful flowers, if your ears were not suddenly deafened by a most singular noise, which puts all at once a stop to your admiring contemplation.

At first, if you hate Wagner's music of the future, you would believe that a number of enthusiastic singers were rehearsing a piece composed by the eccentric friend of the eccentric King of Bavaria; but, after listening with close attention for a few minutes, you will comprehend that this strange concert results from the bleating of sheep, the lowing of cows, the neighing of horses, and the barking and howling of dogs, all blending in a wonderfully discordant medley.

This cattle concert will then tell you that you have arrived at your destination, and, approaching the handsome cast-iron fence, you ring the bell; an old servant girl makes her appearance. I say an old servant girl, one of the last vestiges of a race which is dying out very fast, and which is called "the devoted servants."

"Mademoiselle Rose Bonheur?"

"She is not at home."

"When will she be back?"

"I don't know."

"Where is she?"

"I don't know."

When a servant replies to such questions in this manner you may rest assured that the master or the mistress is at home. In this case you must proceed very skillfully, and bring your masked battery, to-wit, your letter of recommendation, to bear upon the enemy.

"I am very sorry that Mademoiselle Bonheur is not here," you say to the old servant girl; "one of her friends sent me to her to confer with her in regard to some pressing business matters; he gave me also this note, which I was to deliver to her. Pray give it to her, and express to her my regrets that I did not meet her at home."

"Very well," says the old servant girl, and slams the door in your face.

Well, you are now eighty kilometers from Parsis, at a village where sandwiches are moths, and whither civilization penetrates once a day, by the share of the *Petit Journal*. You say, therefore, to yourself: I will take a little walk. In the meantime Rosa Bonheur will read my letter of introduction, and, on seeing the signature of her friend at the bottom of the missive, she will scold her servant girl for having turned the embassador of one of her colleagues from the door in so unceremonious a manner, so that, when I shall present myself once more at the door of the chateau, Gertrude (all old servant girls are called Gertrude) will exclaim, 'Oh my dear sir, Mademoiselle Bonheur has just got home, and awaits you quite impatiently!'"

Well, you are utterly mistaken, and your monologue is false in every respect, for, when you confront once more this inhospitable threshold, Gertrude tells you with a morose air:

"Mademoiselle Bonheur has not got home yet. She dines very often at Fontaine bleau. It happens sometimes that she stays two weeks from home without telling me a word about it. You know artistes are so very queer."

If you are not malicious, you will think that the game is up, and, greatly disappointed, you will at once start on your return trip of eighty kilometers, swearing on the way like Lucifer; but, if you are malicious, just request Gertrude to return to you your letter of introduction, and tell her that you have orders to deliver it only into the hands of her mistress. Her mistress has, of course, opened the letter already. Gertrude can not return the letter to you without incuring the suspicion of being a faithless servant. What will she do, then?

"Forsooth," exclaims Mademoiselle Bonheur, caught in the trap, "admit the inquisitive fellow."

And you enter the house.

The reader has guessed already that I have related to him what happened to myself I did not know that the most urgent recommendations do not exert any effect upon the obdurate heart of Rosa Bonheur, and that she closes her door most unceremoniously in the face of whosoever aspires to lay at her feet a tribute of enthusiastic admiration. Well, thank God, I had succeeded in getting in. Gertrude pointed out to me a little fellow who approached through an alley of the park, he seemed to look at me frowningly, but an enormous straw hat which he wore on his head prevented me from recognizing his features.

I stooped a little, and now I saw a beardless, full face, bronzed by the sun, and dotted with two hazel eyes of medium size. The smallness of the nose, which was finely chiseled, caused the rather large mouth, which displayed two rows of superb teeth, to appear even larger than it really was. Long hair, which seemed to me blonde, flowed under the broad brim of the straw hat, and fell in truly rural disorder on the shoulders of the little fellow.

"Who are you? Whence do you come, and what do you want?" he asked in a petulant tone.

And he placed himself in front of me, after turning back the skirt of his blue linen blouse, and putting his hands into the pockets of his grey velvet pantaloons.

These hands had seemed to me very small. I looked at the feet of the little fellow; they were likewise microscopic, notwithstanding the thick calf boots, the soles of which were covered with nails.

The Cesarean manner in which the little peasant accosted me disconcerted me a little.

"I am a journalist," I replied: "I come from Paris, and I want to see Mademoiselle Bonheur."

"Well, then, look at her!" said the little peasant, taking of his hat.

I saw now the true color of her hair. It is not blonde, it is white. I saw, also, two diamonds with which the collar of her coarse linen shirt was fastened.

"My dear sir," said Mademoiselle Bonheur, in a milder tone, "you must excuse me. You must understand how necessary it is for me to take steps to keep profane intruders from my house. I have known Englishmen who traveled five hundred leagues to see me, and who, after contemplating me at leisure, went away even without thanking me. It talents merely converted an artist into a rare animal, it is not worth while for him to cultivate them. And then you may imagine the loss of time caused by the visits of inquisitive persons, and the annoyance occasioned by their consideration and their frequently very impertinent questions. If you were writing a romance, would you like, at the time when you are full of inspiration, to be interrupted by an indiscreet person overwhelming you with silly compliments?"

"I will withdraw, Mademoiselle."

"Oh, I no not say all this in regard to you, who belong to our 'great family;' and, moreover, by staying with me to-day you will not burden your conscience with great remorse. I am just about to shear my sheep. Come with me, I will show them to you; you may look on. If you do not like it, so much the worse for you. Let us run quickly; I have shorn on one side of one, and I must rid him at once of his whole fleece, otherwise the poor beast will freeze on one side and roast on the other."

When Madamoiselle Bonheur had shorn in my presence three ewes and four rams, she said to me:

"Will you see my deer, my roebucks and my does? One of the latter had young ones yesterday."

After the deer and their companions came the dogs; next the horses were trotted out; in short, I inspected the whole menagerie. When she praised the good qualities of her pointers, I asked:

"You hunt?"

"Yes, certainly; but I am very awkward. The fact is, there is but one thing I can do pretty well, and that is to take care of cattle. Ah, I tell you I was intended to become a farmer; but fate decided otherwise. I have become a painter, a profession for which Providence did not destine me."

Here Rosa Bonheur heaved a profound sigh, to which I responded by uttering the following words in a tone of mock gravity:

"You are right, Mademoiselle; your pencil was decidely unsuccessful. Notwithstanding your efforts, you have remained unknown, poor, needy, and unpopular among connoisseurs. Your miserable daubs excite the hilarity of the public. Take my advice, therefore; it is still time for you to enter another career. In the meantime, I will prove to you the interest I take in your welfare, by procuring you a situation as farm hand. You may wear your cross of the Legion of Honor in the button-hole of your farm jacket. The red ribbon may at first make the bulls confided to you angry with you, but they will soon get accustomed to it."

We burst into loud laughter, and arrived at her studio.

Before the great artist finished a painting, she is in the habit of painting separate parts of it on isolated pieces of canvas, so that she finally may group and copy them. That is the way in which she extracts one hundred thousand francs more from the coffers of the wealthy Albions. Sometimes it happens, however, that Rosa Bonheur likes one of her paintings so well that she will not sell it at any price.

I saw the sketch of a number of sheep, on which she had written with a lead pencil, "M. de Rothschild." And when I asked her to explain to me the meaning of the name of the millionaire surmounting a stable, Rosa Bonheur said to me:

"I had destined this painting for the banker of the Rue Laffitte; but I have changed my mind since then, and intend to keep it."

Rosa Bonheur entertaing the highest admiration for Trayon and Corot. Her rooms are adorned with a great many paintings by these masters. She seemed to me rather cold in her opinion of Dutch painters of animals. There were none of their paintings in her rooms. Does she consider rivals in the Potters, and does she not want them because they wound her self-love and her eyes? It certainly astonished me greatly not to see this beautiful school represented on the walls of her rooms.

It was already dark when the mistress of the Chateau de By accompanied me to the door of her country seat. She walked with a firm step by my side. Her masculine bearing, her blunt frankness and boisterous gayety are such as to make one forget her sex and her genius, and you feel almost tempted to say to her, "Old fellow," as though she were a man, and as though you had known her ever so long.

"I have endeavored," she said to me, "to make amends for the rudeness with which I received you. Was I successful?"

"Beyond expression."

"You will call again, will you not!"

"Most assuredly."

"But do not come too often," she added, laughing, "both of us are talkative; while talking with you, I should forget my easel and my pencils, and when I have not painted eight hours a day, I am dissatisfied with myself."

How right was he who wrote that industry was one half of genius.

ADVERTISING.

There are comparatively few business men who understand the art of advertising. Some men advertise for a short time after they commence business, and think that is sufficient; others omit advertising after they have established a flourishing business by its aid. From the moment a house ceases to advertise, however large its reputation and standing, it begins to decline. The changes are so rapid in this country, the public mind so constantly occupied by new applicants for attention, that to be out of the paper, where everybody seeks information on every subject, is to be forgotten. The press is daily becoming a necessity, and its usefulness as an advertising medium is constantly increasing. No man is wise or just to himself who undertakes to do business without availing himself of its advantages.

A blacksmith would be looked upon as foolish if he were to pile coal upon his forge and neglect to blow. The merchant who fills his store, or the tradesman who opens his shop and fails to keep the fact before the people, is equally short-sighted. The trade may come, but it will be slow indeed. Be up and doing; show people that you are at work—striving to succeed, and we warrant you that hard times will never knock very long or very hard at your door. Providence helps those who help themselves, and the largest crop comes from the best tilled fields every time. This being the fact, business men generally will do well and reap a rich harvest by advertising their goods and wares, that the seed may be scattered broadcast throughout the land, and thereby add much fruit to their granaries.

Do not pursue the miserly way of marking your business down—that of posting slips upon fences, or painting boards and nailing them upon public or private houses, with letters of some particular article for sale at some particular place—keep yourself prominent before the public by advertising.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices onehalf additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interets and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertizers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squres	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

THE MOLE.

Dull and sombre as the mole appears to be, it is by far the fiercest and most active animal within the British isles. Indeed, so remarkable is it for both these qualities, that I doubt whether the great fear of tropical climates can equal it either in ferocity, activity, or voracity. From seeing the animal eat, I can readily conceive the fury with which it must be animated when it fights, and can perfectly appreciate the truth of the assertion, that it has been observed to fling itself upon a small bird, tear its body open, and to devour it while still palpitating with life. Nothing short of this fiery energy could sustain an animal in the life-long task of forcing itself through the solid earth; and it may well be imagined that when two male moles of equal strength happen to meet, the combat must be of the most furious kind. Size is only of relative importance; and, in point of fact, a battle between two moles is as tremendous as between two lions, if not more so, because the mole is more courageous than the lion, and relatively speaking, is far more powerful, and armed with weapons far more destructive.

Magnify the mole to the size of the lion, and you will have a beast more terrible than the world has yet seen. Though nearly blind, and therefore incapable of following prey by sight, it would be active beyond conception, springing this way and that way as it goes along, so as to cover a large amount of space, leaping with lightning quickness upon any animal which it met, rending it to pieces in a moment, thrusting its blood-thirsty snout into the body of its victim, eating the still warm and bleeding flesh, and instantly searching for fresh prey. Such a creature would, without the least hesitation, devour a serpent 20 feet in length, and so terrible would be its voracity that it would eat twenty or thirty such snakes in a day. With one grasp of its teeth and one stroke of its claws it could tear an ox assunder; and if it should happen to enter a fold of sheep or an enclosure of cattle it would kill them all for mere lust of slaughter. There are many burrowing animals, but the mole is emphatically the burrower, and absolutely riots in the exuberance of animal spirits and muscular activity, passing through the earth almost like fish through the water, and giving to its strange, and apparently sombre life, a poetry and interest which we fail to find in the lives of many creatures more richly endowed with enternal beauty.—*Homes Without Hands.*

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH GUNS.

An interesting letter has been published, written by Captain Ericsson to the Swedish Minister of Marine, in which he shows the fallacy of the notions prevalent in England concerning American heavy ordnance. It seems almost every technical writer on the subject assumes that the American 15-inch and 20-inch guns, which are smooth bores, gives a system of very low initial velocity, while the English rifles as a rule, have a very high initial velocity; also, that their elongated rifle shot are projected with immensly greater force than the spherical shot of our heavy guns; moreover, they felicitate themselves on the difficulty of manœuvering the American monsters, and invariably suggest, in case of a marine battle, the tactics of firing at a long range, relying on the above supposed superiorities to gain more efficiency in destruction. Capt. Ericsson goes into the matter with some detail, not only stating but proving that in reality the case is directly reversed. There is, in the first place, a remarkable correspondence between the heavy rifles of both America and England, *all* showing a very low mean initial velocity; then, the American heavy smooth bores actually have been shown by official experiments to project their missiles much swifter than the English heavy rifles; and, finally, he proves, by facts and figures the total fallacy of the European notion that a relatively greater amount of atmospheric resistance is encountered by a spherical than by an elongated shot—for while the American 20-inch smooth-bore gives its projectile more than 9½ times the force imparted by the English 12½-inch rifle, the exposed

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1867.

UNION STATE NOMINATION.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN T. RICHARDS, Fulton County.
JOHN WELLER, Somerset County.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
M. A. POINTS, Bedford Borough.
TREASURER,
JOHN R. JORDAN, Bedford Borough.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KARNS, Hopewell.
DIRECTOR OF POOR,
ADAM ULLERY, Middle Woodberry.
AUDITOR,
JOHN S. SWARTZ, Snake Spring.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Our Ticket.

The proceedings of the Republican County Convention will be found in another column. This body met in the Court House on the afternoon of the fourth of July, and discharged its delegated duties by placing in nomination the following named persons for the respective offices to be filled at the approaching general election: District Attorney, MOSES A. POINTS, of Bedford; Treasurer, J. R. JORDAN, Bedford; Commissioner, WILLIAM KARNS, Hopewell; Poor Director, ADAM ULERY, Middle Woodberry; Auditor, JOHN SWARTZ, Snake Spring; and Jury Commissioner, WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.

This is an excellent ticket and it will receive the hearty support of the entire Republican Party of the county. Let the friends of Republican principles go heartily to work to secure its triumphant election.

The Convention unanimously recommended, if we are correctly informed, JOHN T. RICHARDS, Esq., of Fulton, and Col. JOHN WELLER, of Somerset, for Assembly. This is a handsome compliment to the gentlemen who so faithfully represented us in the last House of Representatives. It is the manner in which honesty and uprightness should always be rewarded; it is a happy illustration of the fact that, when public men maintain their integrity the people stand ready to approve and endorse them.

Our ticket is now complete. It is composed of most admirable material; made up of men in whom the public can place unbounded confidence. To secure its election will require organization and vigilance. Buckle on your armor and prepare for the fight. The fossil remains of the Democratic party will be fully galvanized into action; and it will rattle its "dry bones" with its usual vigor, and endeavor to frighten the timid into its support; but it will be the mere old ghost fitted up anew, with scarcely decent apparel to cover its nakedness, hovering around its old haunts, the haunts of political vice and charletanry. The friends of Republican institutions must not be deceived, but must go gallantly to work. The resolutions cover the entire series of resolutions adopted by the late Republican State Convention at Williamsport, and meet the sanction of the Republican party throughout the State. We call the especial attention of our Republican readers to these resolutions on the outside of this paper. The Republican Party now, as heretofore, pursues no doubtful or equivocating policy, but declares to the world, in language not to be misunderstood, its principles and its objects. Its principles are based upon the requirements of the age in which we live, with a view to benefit the greatest number, and the dispensation of the largest civil, political and religious liberty.

OUR PLATFORM.

The proceedings of the Republican Convention which met at Williamsport on the 26th ult., will be found on our first page. The resolutions there adopted present plainly and pointedly the issues upon which we enter the contest, they are few but important, and will meet the hearty approval of every loyal man in the State. That such guarantees against future treason must be demanded from the vanquished as will make treason odious and forever impossible, that the principles so triumphanly vindicated in war should be incorporated in, and made permanent by the organic law of the land, that our courts of justice should not be permitted to become the sanctuaries of traitors, that the reconstruction laws must be enforced not only in the letter but the spirit in which they were enacted, and that no opinions manufactured to order shall be permitted to interfere therewith, are plain issues upon which there need be no doubt in the mind of any man who desires, either the present or future, welfare, peace and prosperity of our country.

That it is necessary to guard the State Supreme Court against being composed of Judges hostile to the principles of republicanism, must be conceded by all, when we remember the efforts made to thwart the measures of the government enacted for the purpose of putting down the rebellion, by partisan judges throughout the country, prominent among which is that of Judge Sharswood the candidate of the copperhead party for judge of the Supreme Court, in which he pronounces our national currency unconstitutional, an opinion delivered in the interest of treason, and the effect of which, if he had been clothed with power to enforce it, would have been to bankrupt the nation in the hour of its greatest peril. That such protection should be given to American industry as will prevent our laboring population, the bone and sinew of the country, from being reduced to a level with foreign paupers, will be denied by none but fanciful, impractical theorists or the hireling scribblers of British free-traders. The declaration in favor of, and demand for a free railroad law is a response to the public sentiment of the state that must meet the approval of every one not interested. either directly or indirectly, in some one of the monopolies that now control railroad legislation. The people now demand that railroads and railroad companies shall be made the servants of the public, as they were originally intended, and not the masters as they now assume to be. Such are the issues upon which we enter the campaign, according as they do with the past record of the party and the best interests of the State, we have no fear as to the result of the contest as against the medley of contradictions presented as a platform by the opposition. In such a contest only the most culpable negligence can make the issue doubtful.

EXECUTION OF MAXIMILIAN.

On the 19th ult. the Emperor Maximilian after trial was condemned and shot. Thus ends in a bloody tragedy the first attempt to establish an empire, ruled by a foreign potentate, upon the North American continent. May all foreign intermeddlers with the affairs of this continent take warning, and hereafter seek fame and national aggrandizement in promoting the welfare of their own people rather than attempting to set up new dynasties on these shores. The courts of Austria, France and England are in mourning for the deceased Emperor. Austria justly mourns the loss of a member of the Imperial family. France, the failure of her scheme of national aggrandizement and conquest, and England may well regret the part she played in getting the unfortunate Maximilian involved in the political difficulties that have finally brought him to his tragic end. These will be the only sincere mourners over the simultaneous end of Empire and Emperor. We observe a number of our cotemporaries shedding crocodile tears over the defunct Emperor. As a mere man we regret Maximilian,s execution; but we cannot be unmindful of the facts, that he was a usurper, a stranger forced upon a strange people as a ruler, by foreign bayonets, and that he caused even better men than himself to be shot, for no other crime than resisting with force a foreign usurper. We deprecated his coming, he refused to depart when he saw the inevitable failure of his infamous attempt to set up an Empire; he murdered others, and the fate he has met is no more than he deserved, therefore we cannot pretend to mourn over him. As an enemy of our country he came in the hour of our trial to establish an Empire on our border and there await the moment of our dissolution, ready to appropriate the fragments of the last republic. Though he and his friends have been disappointed, he was none the less an enemy of liberal ideas and free institutions, who threw himself across the pathway of the world's progress, and in endeavoring to compass the destruction of the world's last hope of liberty, has himself met a fate, which we cannot regard as untimely.

Judge Sharswood in Favor of Repudiation.

When brave men were rushing to peril their lives in defense of the Government, and when those who had the means were willing to place them at the disposal of the Government, trusting in good faith that they would be repaid, at that moment George W. Sharswood, from the bench of one of the highest courts of the State, rendered an opinion looking to the repudiation of the national debt. *It was the most wicked blow struck at the time at the existence of the Government*, AND HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR THE STERN AND TRUE LOYALTY OF THE PEOPLE, WOULD HAVE RESULTED IN DISASTER TO THE NATION. In view of this fact, is Judge Sharswood fit to be trusted? Let the people answer this question at the polls, *Harrisburgh Telegraph.*

XLth CONGRESS—Adjourned Session.

SENATE—FIRST DAY.

Congress reassembled at noon on the 3d inst and pursuant to the joint resolution of March 29th, the roll was immediately called in both houses and a quorum found to be present.

In the Senate there were seven more Senators than were needed for a quorum, and in the House there was an excess of thirty seven members over a quorum.

Before the calling of the roll, Mr. Sumner protested against the constitutionality of the resolution under which the session was convened. His point was that if there had not been a quorum present the presiding officers could not adjourn the body *sine die*, but that those present would have the right to adjourn from day to day, and send for absentees. Mr. Trumbull replied with a protest against Sumner's protest, and no action was taken.

Immediately after roll call, Mr. Sumner poured in a volley of bills, petitions and resolutions on various subjects. Mr. Fessenden objected, and a short debate between the two ensued, in which Mr. Fessenden declared his opposition to the introduction of any subject not directly connected with reconstruction; while Sumner held it to be the duty of Congress to act upon everything that came before it.

A committee was appointed to meet with a similar committee from the House to wait upon the President but it had made no report up to the time of adjournment. The reason was the failure of the committee to find the President at home, he having gone off to a college commencement seemingly oblivious of the convening of Congress.

HOUSE.

The House opened vigorously. The attendance of spectators was much larger than in the Senate, and the interest far greater. Nearly every Republican member was in his seat, and about a dozen Democrats appeared on the opposition side. A long debate sprung up on the question of swearing in the Kentucky members, and finally it was agreed to refer the credentials of all of them save George G. Adams, to the Committee on Elections, to inquire into their loyalty and the legality of their election.

The most important event of the day was the adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. Eliot, of Mass., confining the business of the session exclusively to reconstruction. The rules were suspended by more than a two-thirds vote, and it was adopted by ninety to thirty-six. This strong vote caused some surprise among the extreme men, for it settled the fact of a very short session, say ten days or two weeks.

A resolution, with Thad Stevens as Chairman of a Committee of nine, was adopted, to prepare a supplemental reconstruction bill. In the meantime a Senatorial caucus had decided to the same effect, so it is finally settled that the session will be brief and devoted wholly to the reconstruction question. Both Houses adjourned until Friday.

SECOND DAY—SENATE.

The Senate has decided by a large majority to confine itself entirely to the consideration of the subject of reconstruction, thus defeating the motion of Senator Sumner to do general business.

HOUSE.

Several members of the House have already left for their homes.

The new Reconstruction Committee of nine members of the House are busy perfecting a bill interpreting former acts, and expect to report on Monday. The bill will be at once considered and passed.

There is a rumor prevalent that Mr. Woodbridge, of Vermont, who is on the Judiciary Committee, and who at first was in favor of only censuring President Johnson, has been so convinced by evidence taken before that committee, that he is now ready to support the proposition of impeachment.

THIRD DAY—SENATE.

The Senate and House Committee having charge of the reconstruction question, both held meetings and discussed the various propositions which had been submitted to them by each house. No conclusion was reached on a supplemental bill.

HOUSE.

The House Reconstruction Committe had a session this morning and promptly agreed upon a bill to be reported on Monday as follows:

Section one declares the true intent and meaning of Congress to have been that the provisional governments hereafter existing in the rebel States were illegal and void, and that they were to be continued, subject in all respects to the miltary commanders and the authority of Congress only.

Section two provides that the act to which this is supplemental, and also that of March 20 shall be construed to authorize the militarycommanders, whenever they deem it necessary, to remove or suspend any official, State or municipal, exercising authority by virtue of such provisional government, and to appoint others to fill their places, and that such commanders shall also have power to prohibit, suspend or set aside any act of such government, or of any subordinate authority thereof; the intent of the aforesaid act being that such governments shall be continued subordinate to the military; and all acts done by such commanders shall be deemed valid.

Section 3 provides that boards of registration shall admit to registry only such persons as they shall deem entitled ta registration under the provisions of the acts aforesaid; taking the oath prescribed by the act of March 3d shall not be regarded as conclusive of the right of registration, but as *prima facie* evidence; they may receive such evidence under oath as they may deem proper from persons applying to be registered or others; boards of registration may strike from the lists the names of persons already registered, who in their judgment improperly took the oath, and are not entitled to be registered, and they shall not be bound or governed in their action by any opinion of any officer of the United States Government. Evidence to prove participation in the late rebellion on the part of those applying for registration shall not be required, parol evidence shall be sufficient.

Section 4 provides that no Civil Court of the United States or any State shall have jurisdiction of any proceedings, civil or criminal, against any such District Commander for any official act done under these acts.

Section 5 declares that no district commander shall be removed from the command assigned to him without the advice and consent of the Senate, or unless cashiered or dismissed, or unless he consents thereto.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate also agreed upon a bill understood to be similar to that introduced by Mr. Edmunds, and less stringent in several particulars than the above.

The Rebels Repudiate their Copperhead Friends.

[*From the Charlottsville (Va.), Chronicle.*

We have no apology to make for the Radical party without regard to its course towards the South. There is, it appears to us, nothing that can be said to excuse it. * * * We know that the Republican party have determined to break down all opposition at the South, and to make it contribute to the strength of the Republican party.

From this conviction there is a practical thing which the South might do that would improve its treatment. One cause of the violent course of the Republicans towards the South is the constant irritation kept up at the North by the Democratic party. The Northern Democratic press, for campaigning purposes, keeps up a perpetual hot fire against the Republicans—advises the South to resist negro suffrage and the reconstruction bill, calls on us to become martyrs, &c., &c. President Johnson gives countenance to this party, and by some ill-advised interference from time to time stirs up from his wakeful naps the Radical monster. There is, in short, a regular war of bitter words going on all the time between the two Northern parties, and the Southern whites are identified in the Northern mind with the Northern Democracy, who pretent to champion our cause. What is the consequence? The lash falls incessantly, and at intervals the screw is given another turn. The idea is, we must keep these Southern Democrats well under the foot or they will rally and cooperate with their Northern allies. That is the train of thought.

We, therefore, do repeat what we have already frequently called attention to, that the first step for the Southern people to take is to disclaim all connection with the Northern Democracy. We have not one particle more respect for the Northern Democracy than we have for the Republicans. They got us into our troubles, and basely abandoned us. And they are doing us infinite injury now by obstructing the settlement of reconstruction. They use us merely as so much political capital, and are no true friends. But whether friends or foes, they have no power, and are a perpetual nuisance.

We have got to make terms with the Republican party—they are the Government, and will be for a good many years.

Now let us in public meetings lay it down that we do not intend to act with the Northern Democracy.

We shall now make our position clear by adding that we (individually) are not going to the Republicans. A great many people are; a great many respectable people who act chiefly from considerations of policy are: we are not. If the Republicans will treat us properly, we will in the federal elections vote for the best man they put up; but we shall not join the party.

Policy suggests that the Southern people go over to the Republican party in a body—that all of us call ourselves Republicans. But we do not see how any conscientious man can describe himself by a name which is not true; we do not see how any Southern man can put on the livery of the Republican party without losing his self-respect.

But the thing is going to be done by a great many; people do not reason nicely; oaths, names, emblems are barriers of straw where a powerful inducement draws a man to break through them.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Surrat Trial—Opening of the Defense. —Death of Maxmillian Confirmed by our Consuls.—

WASHINGTON,—July 6 1867

The Surratt trial to day opened with the argument of the counsel for the defense, which took the broadest ground in favor of the innocence of the prisoner. The counsel claimed that Surratt was not in the assassination plot, and that he was four hundred miles from Washington on the day of the assassination. They also declared that the innocence of Mrs. Surratt would be fully proven. In the frequent allusions to her, the counsel spoke of her as the sainted mother of the prisoner. The defense intend to produce a witness named John Matthews, a stock actor, who will swear that Booth gave him a paper, which was an agreement signed by Booth, Payne, Harold and Atzerote to assassinate the President. This document, Matthews says, he burned, but that it did not contain the signature of Surratt. On the conspiracy trial an actor named Chester testified that Booth told him that he (Booth) had applied to Matthews to join the conspiracy to abduct. The witnesses for the defense will further swear that Surratt was in Canandaigua, New York, on the day of the assassination.

The Government has received no dispatch confirmatory of the execution of Santa Anna at Sisal, but official information has been received from our consuls in Mexico of the death of Maximillian. Some doubt has been thrown on the reliability of the intelligence from the fact that letters received here from Sisal, dated June 20, report that Santa Anna was at that time a prisoner at Campoachy, a distance of one hundred and twenty eight miles from Sisal. As the Mexican Government has shown itself so much in the shooting mood of late, it is believed that the report is true, though he may not have been shot at Sisal.

The Laws of Health.

It is useless for State Legislatures to pass laws for the preservation of the public health, if the great *law of self-preservation*, which depends for its enforcement upon the *will of the individual*, is suffered to remain a dead letter.

There is scarcely an adult member of the community, of either sex, in this country, who has not seen the testimony in favor of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, furnished over their own signatures by persons of acknowledged eminence in science, literature, act, commerce, and every department of business and professional life. These witnesses have declared in the most explicit terms that the preparation is a safeguard against epidemics, a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, a valuable anti-bilious medicine, a promoter of appetite, a genial and harmless stimulant, a good acclimating medicine, a strengthener of the nerves, a general invigorant, a protection against the deleterious effects of malaria and impure water, and that it imparts a degree of vigor and activity to the vital forces which is not communicated by any other of the tonics and stomachics in use. Under these circumstances the self-preservative law of nature should teach every rational person who either by reason of inherent debility or in consequence of exposure to unwholesome influences, is in peril of losing the greatest of all temporal blessings, HEALTH, the importance of using the BITTERS as a *defensive medicine*. Dyspeptics who neglect to give it a trial are simply their own enemies. It is guaranteed to cure Indigestion in all its forms, and the billious and nervous will find nothing in the whole range of official and proprietary medicines which will afford then the same relief. July 12 1 m.

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC,

Easily verified by examination, which we respectfully invite.

1. We have the largest establishment for the manufacture and sale of Clothing in Philadelphia, extending through from 518 Market street to 511 Minor street, and occupied exclusively by ourselves.

2. Our building, having been constructed by us for our own exclusive occupancy, and for the business to which it is entirely devoted, unites all the conveniences and appliances which have been found necessary or are desirable.

3. We have an ample cash capital, enabling us to make *all purchases for cash* and giving us a selection, at the most favorable prices, from the markets of the entire world. IN THIS PARTICULAR WE HAVE ADVANTAGES SHARED BY NO OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE. *This fact is well known to the entire business community.*

4. We sell goods for cash only, which, though it restricts our business to those prepared to purchase in that way, enables us to give them such advantages as no house doing a different business can possibly offer.

5. A business experience of a quarter of a century has informed us fully of the wants of the public and of the best way to meet them.

6. We employ the best and most experienced Cutters and Workmen in making up our goods—the style, fit and make of which are unsurpassed.

7. All persons, whatever may be their physical peculiarities (unless deformed), can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, in most cases better than by goods made to order, and at prices 25 to 50 *per cent. lower.*

8. Our business is large and constantly increasing, enabling us to keep the largest, best assorted and most complete stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, to which large daily additions are made of fresh goods, replacing those sold.

9. For reasons already enumerated, we can and do sell at prices *guaranteed in all cases lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

10. All goods when offered for sale are represented to be exactly what they are.

11. When buyers are, for any reason, dissatisfied with a purchase made, if reported within a reasonable time, we pledge ourselves, by exchange, refunding of money or otherwise, to give full satisfaction in every case, and request that all such may be reported to us for adjustment.

HALF WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. | BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL 518 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia.

AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

May 17-3m.

Consumption Curable by Dr. Schenck's Medicines.

To cure consumption, the system must be prepared so that the lungs will heal. To accomplish this, the stomach and liver must first be cleansed and an appetite created for good wholesome food, which by these medicines will be digested properly, and good healthy blood made; thus building up the constitution. Schenck's Mandrake Bill's cleanse the stomach of all billious or mucous accumulations; and by using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the appetite is restored.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is nutritious as well as medicinal, and by using the three remedies all impurities are expelled from the system, and good wholesome blood made, which will repel all disease. If patients will take these medicines according to directions, Consumption very frequently in its last stage yields readily to their action Take the pills frequently, to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not costive they are not required, for sometimes in diarrhœa they are necessary. The stomach must be kept healthy, and an appetite created to allow the Pulmonic Syrup to act on the espiratory organs properly and allay any irritation. Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is, to prevent taking cold. Exercise about the rooms as much as possible, eat all the richest food—fat meat, game, and, in fact, anything the appetite craves; but be particular and masticate well.

Nov. 9, 2nd w. ca. mo. 1 yr.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of William Stahl, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, July 20th, 1867, the following described real estate, viz:

A certain LOT OF GROUND in Bedford Borough, fronting on West Pitt street sixty feet, and extending back to West street, and adjoining Pitt and West streets and lots of George Stiffler and Mrs. Rachel McCauslin, having thereon erected a two story LOG HOUSE, two story FRAME SHOP, brick Smoke House, frame stable, and other buildings, and being lot No. — in the general plan of Bedford Borough.

TERMS—Cash on confirmation of sale.

PETER H. SHIRES,
SAMUEL STAHL,
June 21:4t Administrators.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

HARTLEY & METZGER have just received from Vermont, an assortment of beautiful falling top wagons for children. Offered AT CITY PRICES. [may24.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, *Farm, Woodland, Town, and Out-lots.*

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Bedford, the subscriber, administrator with the Will annexed of Eliza Watson, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises, ON TUESDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1867, the following described real estate, late the property of said deceased, all situated in Bedford township, in said county, viz:

1st. A tract of land containing 130 acres and 65 perches, neat measure, having thereon erected a FRAME PLANK HOUSE and Log Barn, with about 80 acres cleared and under fence, of which about 30 acres are meadow. This tract is part of the "Poplar Grove" farm, adjoining the Borough of Bedford, and lands of George Smith's heirs and the Poor House property.

2nd. A tract of land, being woodland, containing 80 acres, neat measure, adjoining No. 1 and the lands of George Smith's heirs, and Dunnings mountain.

3rd. Fourteen lots of ground, bounded by John and Richard streets, on the South side of the Borough of Bedford.

4th. Sixteen lots of ground, bounded by Shelbourn or Bedford and East streets, on the Southeastern limits of Bedford Borough.

5th. Ten lots of ground, bounded by John and Richard streets, the Methodist Church grounds and others.

6th. Sixteen lots of ground, bounded on the east by Richard street and on the West by Juliana street, extending South from the Borough of Bedford.

7th. Also 8 acres and 100 perches, strict measure, adjoining lots Nos. 5 and 6 on the North, extension of Richard street on the west and the Mill Race on the East.

8th. Also 5 acres and 15 perches, strict measure, adjoining lot No. 9 on the South, and the Mill Race aforesaid on the east.

9th. Also 15 acres and 87 perches, strict measure, lying on the west side of Shover's Run, and adjoining lot No. 8 aforesaid.

10th. A tract of land, containing 466 acres 80 perches, neat measure, with a Log House and Barn thereon erected, with about 80 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of Strominger, Stoler and others. This tract is well watered and would make a first rate grazing farm. A part of it is well timbered.

11th. A tract of land, being woodland, containing 77 acres and 80 perches, neat measure, adjoining land of Wm. M. Hall, Esq., on the Ridge south west of Bedford Springs. This tract is composed of two pieces, one containing 20 acres 80 perches and the other 57 acres—which may be sold separately to suit purchasers.

The above lots are eligibly located and as handsome building lots as have ever been offered in this neighborhood, and will be sold separately or together to suit the convenience of purchasers.

TERMS: One third of the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds or bonds and mortgage.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and, if all the properties are not sold, will be continued on the following day.

S. L. RUSSELL, *Adm'r.*

with the Will annexed of ELIZA WATSON, dec'd.
June 28:4t

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

T. BURCHINELL & CO'S.

NEW PLANING MILL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Having erected a first class Mill, we are now prepared to furnish all kinds of

BUILDING MATERIALS

of DRY LUMBER at Moderate Prices,

White and Yellow Pine Flooring,
Weather Boarding,
Door and Window Frames,
Doors and Sash,
All kinds of Blinds and Shutters,

Brackets and Scrolls sawed to order, Wood-Mouldings of every description always on hand, Turning, Newell Posts, Balisters, &c.

Being situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal it is convenient for shipping to any part of the State. The Senior Partner being a practical Architect and Builder will furnish Plans, Specifications and Detail Drawing for all kinds of buildings.

Orders for work solicited and promptly filled.
April 26:3m.

THE GREAT RADICAL NEWSPAPER,

FORNEY'S PRESS.

NO COMPROMISE WITH TRAITORS!

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN THE COUNTRY.

THE PRESS,

A first-class Double-sheet Eight-page paper, containing Forty-eight columns.

Published Every Morning, Southwest corner of SEVENTH and CHESTNUT St, Philadelphia.

TERMS:

DAILY PRESS.

$8.00 PER ANNUM.
$4.00 FOR SIX MONTHS.
$2.00 FOR THREE MONTHS.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS.

$4.00 PER ANNUM.
$2.00 FOR SIX MONTHS.
$1.00 FOR THREE MONTHS.

THE SUNDAY PRESS.

$2.00 PER ANNUM.
$1.00 FOR SIX MONTHS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE MOST VALUABLE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

It contains items of interest to every one.

READ THE TERMS.

One copy ..... $2 00 per annum.
Five copies ..... 9 00 " "
Ten copies ..... 17 00 " "
Twenty copies ..... 33 00 " "

To the getter up of a Club of TEN or more Copies an extra copy will be given.

All orders should be addressed to

JOHN W. FORNEY,
Editor and Proprietor,
S. W. cor. Seventh and Chestnut Sts:.
May 31:4t. Philadelphia, Pa.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing 180 acres, 95 of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, 95 acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. **Price $4000.**

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agents.

Colgate's Aromatic Vegetable Soap.

A superior **Toilet Soap,** prepared from refined **Vegetable Oils,** in combination with **Glycerine,** and especially designed for the use of **Ladies** and for the **Nuesery.** Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivalled.

For sale by all druggists. may21:1y

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFCE.
Nov. 2, 1866.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

NEW ARRIVAL. JUST RECEIVED AT

M. C. FETTERLY'S FANCY STORE,

STRAW HATS and BONNETS,
STRAW ORNAMENTS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES and HANDKERCHIEFS,
BEAD TRIMMINGS and BUTTONS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
WHITE GOODS,
PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS,
BALMORALS and HOOP SKIRTS,
FANCY GOODS and NOTIONS,
LADIE'S and CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Our assortment contains all that is NEW and DESIRABLE,

Thankful for former liberal patronage, we hope to be able to merit a continuance from all our customers. Please call and see our new stock.
May 31.

LEWISTOWN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

REESE & SLAGLE, Pro's.

O. K. DAVIS, Sup't.

Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable and Stationary Saw Mills. Iron and Brass Castings made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Forges, Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c. We call the attention of Tanners to our oven for burning tan under Steam Boilers.

TERMS REASONABLE. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

May 17,-6m. REESE & SLAGLE.

BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.,

Having removed to Schaffer's Row, Juliana St., three doors North of Lewis' Drug Store, we are prepared to show our friends and customers the finest stock of goods in our line ever brought to Bedford. In

READY-MADE CLOTHING

we have everything that can be asked for, 40 per cent lower than last year. COATS, PANTS, VESTS and SUITS of every description.

DRY GOODS,

CALICOS, MUSLINS, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, &c., &c.

NOTIONS—Latest style Paper and Linen Collars for Ladies and Gents, Neckties, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs. The best and cheapest Hosiery in town. Skirt Braids, latest styles Skeletons and best quality.

OUR CASSIMERES

will attract the particular attention of lovers of good, fashionable and cheap goods. In Hats we have a line superior in manufacture to any ever brought to Bedford, as well as all leading and standard styles. Gentlemen would do well to examine our stock. In Straw Goods we have the latest styles for gentlemens' wear at greatly reduced prices. These are also direct from the manufacturer and can be sold very low. Also, Shakers of all sizes.

***CALL, EVERYBODY, and see for yourself.

☞NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.☜

TERMS--Cash or Produce.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.

NOTICE—Having changed my business relations I desire to close all accounts at once, either by note or cash. Those indebted will pleasc take notice, and act accordingly.

May10-3m. R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

WATERSIDE WOOLEN FACTORY.

50,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED.

The undersigned having on hand a large lot of Woolen Goods of his own manufacture, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sattinetts, Flannels, Blankets, Coverlets, Yarns, &c., desires to exchange the same for Wool, and for that purpose will in a short time start a peddler through the country. Our former customers can rely upon it that our peddler will visit them as soon as possible.

☞Our friends are also informed that we have torn down our old Factory and are about erecting a new one, hence we will not be able to do any custom work until Fall.

May 3d, 1867.* JOHN I. NOBLE.

IRON WATER PIPE.

HARTLEY & METZGER are now prepared to furnish all sizes of GALVANIZED IRON WATER PIPE at remarkably LOW rates. This pipe is pure, will last a *lifetime*, can be run in all directions, and is the very thing to carry that crystal spring right to your door.

Also, HYDRAULIC RAMS, FORCE PUMPS, BATH TUBS, &c. &c., furnished to order.

"BUCKEYE REAPERS."
"FARMER MOWERS."
RUSSELL REAPERS and MOWERS.

Green Castle Cradles, stacks of Scythes, Snaths, &c., and all kinds of tools for harvesting.

june14 HARTLEY & METZGER.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Frederick Stiffler, late of Union township, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

JOSEPH STIFFLER,
MICHAEL STIFFLER,
Executors,
June 21:6t* residing in Union township.

ABSALOM GARLICK,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.

He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS,* and *JEWELRY.*

☞Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. my4

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Casper Smith, late of Harrison tp., dec'd., having been granted the undersigned, persons having claims and those indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS,
May 17-6t. Executor.

THREE DOZEN MORE!!

Of those everlasting Cog Wheel Clothes Wringers, warranted to please, just received at HARTLEY & METZGER'S, who have on hand a half dozen of Gipson's Champion Ohio Clothes Washers, all that is unsold out of a 100 brought to Bedford within a year. [may24.

LUMBER.

60,000 feet OAK, WHITE and YELLOW PINE LUMBER on hand and for sale by

J. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
june14:tf Bloody Run, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF IMPLEMENTS and Machines for Farmers at HARTLEY & METZGER'S. Scythes and Sneds, Horse Rakes of different kinds, Hand Rakes, Pitch Forks, Horse Forks, Water Cans, Scythe Stones and Rifles. [may24.

ANOTHER VETO ON HIGH PRICES!

WHICH IS WORTHY OF NOTE.

You can save 25 per cent. by buying your goods of

GEO. R. & W. OSTER, Bedford, Pa.

They are now opening a choice variety of new and desirable STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, FANCY NOTIONS, COTTON YARNS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS,

Brooms, Baskets, Woodenware, &c.

Look at some of their PRICES:

Best new styles DELAINS, 22, 25 cts.
CALICOES, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 cts.
GINGHAMS, 12, 15, 20, 25 cts.
MUSLINS 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, 25 cts.
CASSIMERES 75, 85, $1.00 $1.15, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
LADIE'S 6-4 SACKINGS, $1.75. $2.00, all wool.
DRILLINGS, Pantaloon Stuffs, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 cts.
GENTS ½ HOSE, 10, 12, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35 cts.
LADIES' HOSE, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 cts.
LADIES' SHOES as low as 90 cts.
CARPETS, 45, 60, 75, 1.25, 1.35, 1.40, 1.50.
GOOD RIO COFFEE, 25, 28; best 30 cts.
Extra Fine Oolong, Japan, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas.
SUGARS and SYRUPS, a choice assortment.
SHAD, MACKEREL and HERRING, choice fat fish.

We invite all to call and see for themselves. A busy store and inceasing trade: a telling FACT that their low prices are popular.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified.
May 24, 1867.-3m.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

We the undersigned having done business under the name and firm of Stover & Holsinger, do hereby give notice that said firm has this day, by mutual consent, been dissolved.

The notes and books of said firm will be left in the hands of C. R. STOVER for collection, at their old stand.

C. R. STOVER,
JOSIAH HOLSINGER.
Woodberry, May 27, 1867.

The business will be conducted under the name and firm of C. R. STOVER & CO. Thankful for past favor we would respectfully ask a continuation for the future. We invite the public to call and examine our stock of goods, as we shall, as before, keep a general assortment of all articles usually kept in a country store.
June 28:3m C. R. STOVER & CO

The Quaker City BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Corner Fifth & Chestnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

The most complete and thoroughly appointed Commercial School in the Country.

Conducted upon the best system of Instruction, and offering advantages of the highest order in every Department.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN

Who desire Success and Promotion in Business Life.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR THE TIMES.

The Commercial Course embraces Book Keeping, Commercial Calculations, Penmanship, Correspondence, Business Forms, Customs of Trade, Commercial Law, the Art of Detecting Counterfeit Money, &c. This Course may be completed in three months.

DIPLOMAS

Awarded to Graduates, under seal and by authority of law, this being a regularly

INCORPORATED COLLEGE,

and the only one with similar powers in the State, or in the United States.

OTHER BRANCHES,

Telegraphing, the Higher Mathematics, Engineering, Surveying and Navigation.

BOOK KEEPING.

In the Department of Accounts this Institution is wholly unrivalled. The treaties on this subject, published by the proprietor, is everywhere acknowledged to be the best and most complete work extant, and being composed almost exclusively of sets obtained from Actual Business, presents a course of instruction such as can be secured by no other system. Books for sale, and sent by mail to any address, upon receipt of price, $3.50.

TELEGRAPHING

Under the Superintendence of the well known Telegraph Operator, Superintendent and Engineer, J. N. Worl, Esq. whose experience and standing afford the highest guarantees of the right instruction, and whose influence is available for procuring Students situations.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to send for circulars, or visit the College for further information.

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.
President.
T. E. MERCHANT, *Secretary.* may31:8m

NEW FANCY AND MILLINERY STORE

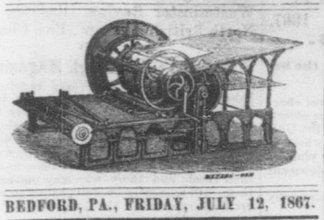
UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION!

MRS. BORDER & CO.,

(at the store lately occupied by Mrs. Carn & Co.) have just received the best assortment of FANCY, DRY AND MILLINERY GOODS that has ever been brought to this place, which they will sell VERY LOW FOR CASH; consisting, in part, of

PERSIAN TWILLS,
WOOL

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1867.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Mr. Alex. R. Agnew is the authorized agent for the Inquirer, to receive subscriptions, advertisements, collect accounts and receipt for the same. Mr. Agnew will call upon all those who are indebted to us and present our accounts, he will also give those whose advance subscriptions expire on the 1st of April a chance to pay up for the next year.

Rev. Dr. Geisenhainer of Bethlehem, Pa., will preach in the Lutheran Church on next Lord's day morning at 10½ o'clock.

Send for a catalogue of Lebanon Valley College. See advertisment in another column.

Magnolia Water.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.-2.t.

Any person desiring a Scholarship of the Quaker City College, Philadelphia, one of the best Business Colleges in the United States, can be supplied, on reasonable terms, by applying to us.-tf.

A party of hunters and others, started for the Sulphur Springs on Monday last, purposing, we believe, to hunt, fish, and seek such enjoyment as may be found in that locality. They went provided for a two weeks stay and intending to camp out during that time.

There has been a larger number of "porkers" lounging about our streets for several weeks than usual. What has become of the ordinance prohibiting swine from running at large in the Borough on secular days? We thought this privilege was exclusively reserved for Sunday. This, we presume, is the construction placed upon the law by the members of the council.

Rations Commuted!—*Heirs of deceased prisoners entitled to Commutation of Rations.*—The heirs of prisons who died in any of the Southern prisons are entitled to recover the Commutation for Rations provided by Act of Congress approved March 2, 1867. Widows, children and parents who are entitled to Ration money can procure it by applying to Durborrow & Lutz.-tf.

Energy, *good judgment* in selecting wares and machinery, *one price* and *fair dealing* with all, have made the Hardware and Farm Machinery store of Hartley & Metzger a place of attraction to the farmers within a radius of 30 miles of our town. After selling great loads of cradles and scythes, *thickets* of Reapers, Mowers and Rakes, now they are filling our streets with trains of "Willoughby Gum Roller Grain Drills," soon to be scattered as "missionaries of life" through the dales and over the hills of Southern Penn'a. Every *sensible* farmer will *own* a drill. They are a success. But take care to order soon.

☞ There is nothing more beautiful of the vegetable kind than the large luscious strawberries which our people are begining to introduce generally into their gardens. We have seen some of the finest specimens this season that it has ever been our pleasure to behold. Those who have not already introduced them will find them to be most splendid and valuable acquisitions to their numerous garden products and introduced with very little expense. Some of the finest specimens are raised by Capt. Thos. Lyons, of this place, the deliciousness of which we have fully tested. Let everybody who has space raise strawberries.

The Arandale House.—The splendid building, erected on the property of the late George Smith, half way between Bedford and the Springs, by Robarts & Smith, has been christened the "Arandale House." This enterprise was commenced immediately after "Spring Season" of last year and pushed with remarkable vigor until now it is in a condition to receive visitors. Its length is eighty six feet by forty in breadth and equivalent to four stories. The halls are spacious and the rooms commodious and well ventilated. It is most tastefully furnished with modern hotel furniture. The views from the lookout and rooms are grand. It will be able, it is said, to accommodate one hundred visitors. We wish the enterprising proprietors abundant success in their liberal enterprise.

A small pamphlet has been published by the proprietors of the Bedford Springs, for gratuitous distribution, under date of Philadelphia, 1867, entitled "*The Bedford Mineral Springs with an analysis of its waters, together with extracts from celebrated medical writers,*" which contains the startling announcement: "visitors from Philadelphia reach there [Bedford] the same day by taking the Pennsylvania Railroad cars to Huntingdon, where they connect with the cars on the Broad Top Road, *which take them within a three hours drive of Bedford by plank road* and turnpike." It will be news to our people to learn that the Broad Top road extends no farther than Hopewell, "three hours drive" "by plank road," &c. to Bedford. This announcement will be highly edifying to the visitor who is anxious to visit here, but who involuntarily shudders at the thought of twenty miles of lumbering coaches. It is about time that the Rip Van Winkles of the Springs wake up and cease to stand in their own as well as in other people's light.

Letters Unclaimed Remaining in the Post Office at Bedford Pa., July 1, 1867.—Edward Bronston, Rev. P. Brown, Andrew Bombaugh, Mrs. Emily Bottorf, George W. Barclay, D. S. Crooker & Co., William B. Cessna; Dr. J. J. Clark, Shafer & Coffoth, Miss Emma Cook, A. B. Clites, Miss Emma Duke, Miss Louie Defibaugh, Jacob Duke, Jno. Fetty, Jno. Felton, Gettels & Sons, Char. Hixon, P. A. Harding, Jacob Hite Esq., Paul Hensinger, David Imler, Henry Imler, Michael Knode, Jas. H. Kennaid, Lizzie Lape, George B. Labar, Mrs. T. R. Lain, Philip Matter, Rev. Glensekeller, John McAlister, Miss Haddie Moore 2, Joal Maynard, Samuel Overacker, Wm. Poleman 2, Wm. H. Poleman, Amiah R. Reighart, Sam'l Reighart, Sam'l Ritchey, Abraham Ritchey, Mrs. Mollie Sensebanma, Naugle & Shafer, Samuel W. States, Mrs. Cathern Smith, James Sellers, John H. Streyers, Samuel May, Jacob Wyands, Charles Williams.

The Republican County Convention.—The Convention of delegates elected from the different townships for the purpose of placing in nomination a ticket to be supported by the Union men of Bedford county, was held in the Court House, in Bedford, on the 4th inst. A goodly number of delegates were present, every district, with one or two exceptions, being fully and ably represented. The following is the roll of delegates and the districts represented:

DELEGATES.

Bedford Borough.—John Cessna, J. T. Keagy.

Bedford Township.—M. Dibert, D. Barnhart.

Bloody Run.—Joseph Long, John Herring.

Broad Top.—A. J. Wigton, Edward S. Ashcom.

Colerain.—John H. Cessna, Josiah Ott.

Harrison.—Hezekiah May, W. Earnest.

Hopewell.—James Fink, J. C. Satterfield.

Juniata.—Leonard Bittner, Jacob Corley.

Londonderry.—Jacob Evans.

Napier.—Capt J. S. Stucky, W. Huli.

Providence East.—A. J. Nycum, John W. Sams.

St. Clair.—William Kirk, Henry B. Mock.

Snake Spring.—John Baker, Capt. J. S. Swartz.

Woodberry M.—Adam Ullery, Maj. F. Holsinger.

Woodbery S.—Chas. F. Buck.

The Convention was organized by the election of William Kirk, of St. Clair as President, J. C. Long, of Bloody Run, and J. S. Satterfield, of Hopewell, as Secretaries. The following ticket was then nominated:

District Attorney—M. A. Points, of Bedford Borough.

Treasurer—John R. Jordan, of Bedford Borough.

Jury Commissioner—William Kirk, of St. Clair tp.

County Commissioner—William Karns, of Hopewell tp.

Poor Director—Adam Ullery, of M. Wood-bery tp.

Auditor—John S. Swartz, of Snake Spring tp.

J. T. Keagy, Esq., then read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this Convention heartily ratifies the nomination of Hon. Henry W. Williams of Allegheny County, for Judge of the Supreme Court, and fully endorses the resolutions of the Williamsport State Convention by which he was placed in nomination.

Resolved, That we approve of the course of our late representatives Messrs. Richard and Weller, and declare them to be the choice of Bedford county for re-election; that we consent to and advise their unanimous nomination without the formalities of a Conference. Should this suggestion not prove acceptable to the other counties of the District, then John Cessna, Capt J. S. Stuckey, and Josiah Ott, are hereby appointed couferees for this County and instructed to support Messrs. Richards and Weller for nomination.

Resolved, That we call the earnest and deliberate attention and consideration of the tax payers of Bedford county, without distinction of party, to the alarming condition of the finances of the county, the gross mismanagement of the public funds, the appointment of favorites to the position of county and township offices, the defalcation of collectors and others, and generally to the bungling manner in which the accounts of the county are managed by our officials. If the party now in power cannot give a more satisfactory account of the affairs to the people, we earnestly recommend that they will bring back to our midst the late District Attorney who was so long an able, prominent and influential member of the party, and who could no doubt, bring order out of the confusion now surrounding us.

Resolved, That we rejoice to know that our party friends are in no way responsible for the present lamentable and disgraceful condition of affairs at the Poor House of the county, that we ask the reflecting and good men of the county to rise up and compel a change in the management of that institution.

The following is the County Committee announced for the ensuing year:

Bedford Borough, J. H. Longenecker, Esq., Chairman; D. S. Elliott, Secretary.
Bedford Township, Charles Ray.
Bloody Run, J. A. Gump.
Broad Top, A. J. Wigton.
Colerain, Josiah Ott.
Cumberland Valley, John C. Vickroy.
Harrison, Calvin Mullen.
Hopewell, John W. Smith.
Juniati, Jesse Geller.
Liberty, John T. Shirley.
Londonderry, Jacob Evans.
Monroe, Jas. R. O'Neal.
Napier, W. Hull.
E. Providence, W. A. Stailey.
W. Providence, William McDaniels.
Saxton, Capt. E. Eichelberger.
Coal Dale, Josiah Lehman.
St. Clair, Henry B. Mock.
Schellsburg, J. E. Colvin.
Snake Spring, John Baker.
Southampton, H. C. Lashley.
Union, Samuel Shaffer.
M. Woodberry, William Smith.
S. Woodberry, J. T. Ketring.

The Herald of Health for July.—Beside its usual attractions, has a most elaborate article on "The Deaf and Dumb," referring particularly to the causes which produce this condition, and how they may be avoided; also what has been done and can be done to educate and ameliorate their condition. It will be found interesting and instructive to all classes of readers. The article was written by Dr. Harvey P. Peet, Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Washington Heights, New York. Few persons have had equal opportunities for observation. This monthly will be sent for $2 a year; 20 cents a number. Address Miller, Wood & Co., No. 15 Laight Street, New York.

Some of our Cotemporaries seem to think that the triumph of their cause depended, like the fate of Jericho, upon the amount of noise made—in these days of refinement and luxury, an article of real intrinsic merit is soon appreciated; hence the unbounded and unparalleled success of plantation bitters.

This remedy has ever and always been found reliable. As a gentle stimulant and tonic appetizer it cannot be excelled. It is no doubt a sovereign remedy for stomachic disorders—for Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, and in stimulating a healthy appetite.-2. t.

Oliver Optic's Magazine, "Our Boys and Girls," for July 6th, which is the first number of the new volume, appears enlarged and improved with a beautiful cover, printed in color, and is elegantly illustrated. Published by Lee & Sheepard, Boston, $2,50 a year, $1,25 for six months, single copies six cents. The pulishers offer to send a copy free to any boy or girl who will write to them for it.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, for June contains Brownlows Part III, The Reign of Law, My Hunt of the Silver Fox, Was George III a Constitutional King, Strikes and Trade-Unions, Dante in English, Terza Rima, The Reform Bill, Claim III and Mr. Lewis. Republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co 140 Fulton Street New, York.

The Right of the Public to the Water of the Springs.—We observe an announcement by hand bills at the Springs, that Five Dollars will be charged each person for the use of the water, except residents of Bedford county, and guests of the hotel at the Springs. This is evidently done to compel, as far as may be, all visitors to board at the Springs, and is a blow at the boarding houses and hotels in the town and neighborhood. Supposiug that the Andersons have the legal right, the policy of this imposition, strikes us, as narrow, illiberal and unwise. It would be very much better for them to depend on making their hotel attract guests by superiority of accommodations and by the evident advantage it has in location.

There is no charge for the use of water at Saratoga, where there are numerous hotels and boarding houses, and many thousand visitors every year. And there is nothing except want of management and enterprise on the part of the past and present owners of the Bedford Springs that has kept this watering-place so far in the back ground. In natural advantages it is unquestionably unexcelled by any in the country, and its visitors ought to be numbered by thousands where there are but hundreds. And now, when there is the first effort made to extend the accommodations, so that more visitors may come, it is met by this tax, intended to discourage, and as far as possible prevent! Is it not enough, the mismanagement and short-sighted policy that has brooded over this watering-place like an incubus in the past?

But there is another question, and that is—is this newly imposed tariff (imposed only since Messrs. Robarts & Smith, Chenoweth, and Cramer have erected their several hotels and boarding houses) legal? Was not the use of these God-given waters long ago dedicated to the public? We certainly have always been under this impression. It is true that some years ago there was a charge of one or two dollars imposed on each visitor, which it was stated in a hand bill then hanging about the grounds was to be expended in the making of walks and beautifying the grounds; but this is nothing of that kind. A visitor who comes to the town or neighborhood, and uses the water but for a day or two, is to be taxed five dollars to go into the pockets of the Anderson heirs! This is an important matter and ought to be looked into. If five dollars can be charged why not fifty or five hundred? Or they may refuse entirely to let the boarders in town or at the neighboring hotels use the waters.

Looking at this thing from the stand-point of the public interests of this community, we hope the Messrs. Andersons will not insist on this tax, but if they do, that its legality will be fully tested.

At the request of a number of persons we lay before our readers the Deed made by Dr. Anderson to Jonathan H. Walker, Dr. William Watson, Josiah M. Espey and Samuel Riddle, in trust for the use of the public, of the three Springs, comprising the entire number of Medicinal Springs upon the Springs property. How this Deed is affected by subsequent conveyances and incorporations we are not prepared to say, but it strikes us very forcibly that it will be pretty hard to circumvent:

This Indenture made the eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, between Doctor John Anderson, of the Borough of Bedford and County of Bedford, of the one part, and the Honorable Jonathan H. Walker, Esquire, Doctor William Watson, Josiah M. Espey, Esquire, and Samuel Riddle, Esquire, all of the same place, of the other part;

Whereas, The Mineral Springs which have been discovered on the lands of the said John Anderson, upon the east bank of Shover's Run, in the manor of Bedford, have been found highly medicinal and salutary, and the health of the community has been greatly promoted by the use of the waters of the said Springs, and the value of the property in Bedford and the vicinity thereof has been greatly increased in consequence of the great resort [to] the said Springs.

And whereas, several liberal and public spirited individuals have heretofore contributed towards improving the groundsadjacent to the said Springs by the erection of bath-houses and other improvements for the accommodation of the persons using the said waters,

And whereas, the said John Anderson has proposed to devote the said Springs to public use, and hath been requested by the major part of the said contributors to convey the same, according to his original liberal views, to trustees, in such manner as might best comport with the public interest, secure to the original contributors the use of the said waters, and, at the same time, enhance the value of the other property of the said John Anderson in the vicinity of the said Springs.

Now, this Indenture witnesseth, that the said John Anderson, in consideration of the premises and for the further consideration of one dollar, to him in hand paid by the said Jonathan H Walker, William Watson, Josiah M. Espey and Samuel Riddle, at and before the enscaling and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath granted, bargained and sold, aliened, enfeoffed, released, assigned, transferred, set over and confirmed and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, alien, enfeoff, release, assign, transfer, set over and confirm, unto the said Jonathan H Walker, William Watson, Josiah M. Espey, and Samuel Riddle and the survivors or survivor of them, and the heirs and assigns of such survivor, all those two Mineral Springs heretofore used upon the east bank of Shover's Run, in the manor of Bedford, together with the Sulphur Spring in the mill-dam of the said John Anderson, on the said Run, the adjacent ground, now covered with bath-houses, the walks leading to the said Springs, and as much of the other adjacent ground as may be found necessary for erecting canopies, bath-houses, sheds and privies, and for public roads, walks, drains, conduits, wharves, bridges, causeways and groves, for the purpose of beautifying the ground and rendering it an elegant, comfortable and salubrious resort for persons using the said waters, and it is understood and agreed upon between the said parties, that the improvements above mentioned shall be made in such manner as not to occupy more ground than shall be necessary for the purposes above mentioned, and in such manner as not to be injurious to the other property of the said John Anderson, his heirs and assigns, owners and occupiers of the adjacent lands, to have and to hold all and singular the said Springs and premises hereby granted, bargained and sold, or mentioned and intended so to be, with the several privileges herein mentioned, and the appurtenances, to to the said Jonathan H Walker, William Watson, Josiah M. Espey and Samuel Riddle, and the survivors and survivor of them, and the heirs and assigns of such survivor, forever, in trust to and for the uses, interest and purposes herein mentioned, limited and declared and to and for no other whatever, that is to say, upon special trust and confidence and to the end, intent and purpose that the said Jonathan H Walker, William Watson, Josiah M. Espey and Samuel Riddle, and the survivors and survivor of them, and the heirs and assigns of such survivor, shall stand seized of the said premises to and for the use of the said John Anderson, Jonathan H Walker, William Watsou, Josiah M. Espey and Samuel Riddle, and their successors, managers of the Bedford Mineral Springs.

And it is further covenanted and agreed between the said parties, that the said John Anderson, his heirs and assigns, owners of the adjacent boarding houses and lands, together with the said Jonathan H. Walker, William Watson, Josiah M. Espey and Samuel Riddle, and their successors, to be appointed in the manner hereinafter mentioned, shall from time to time and at all times hereafter, constitute a board of managers by the name and style of the Managers of the Bedford Mineral Springs; and it is further declared, stipulated and agreed between the said parties, that the said managers and their successors, shall have exclusive direction and management of the said Mineral Springs, and shall have power and authority to collect and receive all the monies due from the former managers and treasurer, and from all other persons for subscriptions and contributions arising from said Springs, or which may hereafter arise or accrue from the same, to make by-laws, rules and regulations to be observed by all persons resorting to the said Springs, and to enforce the observance of the same, and to direct, contract for and superintend all improvements, which they may in their discretion deem necessary for beautifying the ground adjacent to the said Springs, and rendering it an elegant, comfortable and salubrious resort.

And it is further agreed, that in the execution of the said trust, and in the management of the said Springs, the following fundamental rules and regulations shall be observed, that is to say:

1st. The said John Anderson, his heirs and assigns, owners of the adjacent lands and improvements, shall in succession, be one of the managers of said Springs. And it is further covenanted and agreed, that if the said John Anderson should sell or devise his adjacent lands and improvements to two or more persons, he shall in such case designate and appoint, by deed or will, the person who shall succeed him as manager of the said Springs, and such devisee or alienee shall, upon every subsequent devise or alienation, in like manner, designate the person who shall succeed as manager of the said Springs. It being expressly understood and agreed that one person, and only one person, owner of the adjacent land and improvements now held by the said John Anderson, or a part thereof, shall pursuant to this deed and as representing the said adjacent property, act as manager, with the said grantees and their successors, and if it should so happen that the said John Anderson, or any devisee, or alienee of the said property, entitled to act as manager representing the said property, should hereafter die intestate, then, and in such case, the person who shall take the principal or most valuable boarding house adjoining the said springs, under the decree of the Orphans' Court, shall act as manager and so in like cases forever.

2d. The said managers shall from time to time, and as often as they may deem necessary, appoint out of their own number a President, Secretary and Treasurer.

3d. The said managers shall meet at such times as they may deem expedient, upon their own adjournment or upon notice from the President, or in his absence from the Secretary; and any three of them shall be a quorum to transact business.

4th. The Secretary shall keep a fair record of all proceedings of the board, and particularly of all monies received and expended by them, which record shall be exhibited at the Springs, for the inspection of all contributors, on the first Monday in August annually.

5th. The Treasurer shall receive all monies belonging to the board of managers, and paid by persons using the said waters, and pay out the same upon orders signed by the President and attested by the Secretary.

6th. The board of managers shall, from time to time, regulate, order and determine the sums which shall be annually paid by persons using the said Springs, baths and improvements, and cause the same, together with all other monies arising from the use of the said waters, to be collected and paid over to their treasurer, and to be annually expended in the manner and for the purposes herein mentioned, and the managers may also, upon such terms as they may deem just and equitable, commute with persons wishing to use the said Springs and baths for a sum to be paid in gross, for the use of the said Springs and baths, for a term of years, or during the natural lives of the persons so commuting, in lieu of annual payments.

7th. The managers shall, from time to time, make all such buildings and improvements as they, or a majority of them, in their discretion, may deem useful and necessary for beautifying and rendering the said Springs and adjacent property an elegant, convenient and salubrious place of resort for orderly, decent, and respectable company, who may be desirous of visiting the same in search of health or innocent amusement.

8th. The managers, out of the monies arising from the said Springs, shall make as many public walks as they may deem necessary, in the vicinity of the said Springs, and shall make and keep in repair at least one good, safe and convenient public road from the Borough of Bedford to the said Springs, in addition to the public road which is already laid out and which is to be kept up at the expense of the township of Bedford.

9th. The managers shall, from time to time, appoint bath-keepers, water-dippers and other necessary servants, and provide glasses, wash-bowls, towels and such other necessaries as they may deem proper for the convenience and comfort of the persons using the waters of the said Springs.

10th. The said John Anderson and his family, and his lineal descendants forever, and the managers for the time being, and each person who has heretofore acted or may hereafter act in the capacity of a manager of the said Springs, for the space of one year, and more, shall, together with their respective families, be entitled to use the said waters and baths during the respective lives of such managers, without any further contributions, and no other compensation whatever shall be demanded or received by any manager for his services as such.

11th. The undernamed contributors to the improvement of the said Springs, to wit: William Proctor, Jr., Henry Wertz, Jr., Elijah Adams, Jacob Bonnett, John Moore, Esquire, Peter Arnold, David Reiley, Christopher Reiley, Esq., Jacob Fletcher, Daniel Leibarger, William Henry, George Henry, Josiah M. Espey, Esq., William Reynolds, Esq., Henry Weaver, Henry Woods, Esq., Thomas Vickroy, Samuel Davidson, Henry Scovil, William McDermett, Valentine Ripley, Henry Wiandt, John Woods, Esq., John Schell, Jr., Robert Allison, Esq., Michael T. Simpson, Samuel Riddle, Esq., Joseph Weigley, Esq., Andrew Dunlop, Esq., William M. Brown, Esq., Benjamin Bard, Esq., George D. Foulke, John Young, Esq., John Davis, Dr. William Watson, Jonathan H. Walker, Esq., Rev. James R. Willson, Thomas Hunt, Esq., Charles McDowell and John Dibert shall each be permitted to use the waters of the said Springs, and the cold baths, during their natural lives without any further contributions.

12th. Upon the death, resignation or removal from the manor of Bedford of any of the said grantees, or any of their successors, a successor or successors shall be appointed by the residue of the said grantees, or their successors, in the said management, and approved of by the said John Anderson, his heirs or assigns then acting as manager, and being owner of the adjacent property, and if the said grantees or their successors and the said John Anderson, his heirs or assigns, then acting as manager, shall not be able to agree upon a proper character or characters to supply such vacancy or vacancies, then and in that case the appointment shall be made by two respectable characters to be nominated, one by the said grantees or their successors and one by the said John Anderson or his heirs or assigns, then acting [as] manager, and in case the two persons so nominated cannot agree in the choice of a manager or managers, they shall nominate a third elector, and if they cannot agree upon such third elector, they shall each nominate one and decide by lot which of the persons, so nominated, shall be the third elector, and the person or persons elected by any two electors, so appointed, shall be the manager or managers to supply such vacancy or vacancies; and if any person or persons, whose duty it shall be to act in supplying any such vacancy or vacancies, shall refuse or neglect to act therein, upon receiving three day's notice of the time and place of making any appointment to supply any such vacancy or vacancies, then and in such case the other managers or electors shall proceed to supply such vacancy or vacancies.

13th. The managers shall have power to make all by-laws, rules and regulations, which they may deem necessary for the conducting of the business of the board, for the management of the Springs and regulation of the visitants not inconsistent with the true spirit and meaning of this deed, or contrary to the laws of the land.

14th. It is specially agreed and stipulated between the parties to these presents, that the poor and indigent shall have the use of the waters of the said Mineral Springs gratis, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the managers.

15th. It [is] expressly understood and declared that nothing contained in this deed shall be so construed as to empower the said managers, or their successors, to erect upon any of the land of the said John Anderson, any dwelling-house, boarding-house, store or tavern, or to erect any other building, except such as is hereinbefore mentioned, whereby the interest of the said John Anderson, his heirs and assigns, owners of the adjacent property, may be lessened or injuriously effected.

16th. To the intent that the said managers and their successors may become a body corporate and politic, and have perpetual succession by the name and style of the "Managers of the Bedford Mineral Springs," it is covenanted and agreed that application be made to the proper authority for a charter of incorporation, according to the true spirit and meaning of this deed, and as soon as such charter is obtained, all the estate hereby granted, and all the trusts reposed in the said grantees, shall be vested in such corporation and shall be held, enjoyed and executed by them upon the terms and conditions stipulated and agreed upon in this deed.

In testimony whereof the said parties have hereto enterchangably set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

John Anderson.	[L.S.]
Jonathan H. Walker.	[L.S.]
William Watson.	[L.S.]
J. M. Espey.	[L.S.]
Samuel Riddle.	[L.S.]

Sealed and delivered in the presence of
Thomas Hunt,
David Espey.

Received, on the day of the date of the above Indenture, of and from the above named Jonathan H. Walker, William Watson, Josiah M. Espey and Samuel Riddle, one dollar in full of the consideration money above mentioned.

John Anderson.

Test: David Espey.

North British Review for June, Republished by Leonard Scott Publishing Co, Contains Origin of Species, A Dutch Political Novel, Modern Views of the Atonement, Facetial, Archbishop Sharp, Characteristics of American Literature, Poetry, M. Provost Paradol, Report on Scotch Education.

Our Young Folks, July, 1867. Ticknor & Fields, Boston. We have a continuation of the inimitable "Round the world Joe"; and then follow—"Both Sides"; "The end of the Rainbow"; "The Wonder-workers"; "Uncle Cobu's Story"; Good Old Times"; "A boy's Adventure at Niagara Falls"; "Making Hay", "Round the Evening Lamp"; &c.

This is a great favorite among the young people; and they look for its coming, with the exhilarating expectancy of a holiday or a picnic excursion.

Atlantic Monthly, July, 1867. *Contents*:—Gaurdian Angel, VII; A passage from Hawthorne's English Note Book; Mona's Mother; At Padua; Poor Richard II; Doctor Molke; A Struggle for Life; Freedom in Brazil; My visit to Sybaris; The Piano in the United States; An Ember Picture; An Artist's Dream; Religious side of the Italian Question.

This popular monthly grows better with age. The July number is unusually fresh and entertaining. Guardian Angel, continued in the July number is one of the most interesting stories of our times.

LIST OF ARRIVALS at the SPRINGS,

ENDING JULY 9TH, 1867.

SPRINGS HOTEL.

J L Bremer, Boston	Rev A T Geissenheimer,
W G Shaffer, Phila	w, & ser Bethlehem, Pa
J M Knap & w, Pittsb'g	W S Boyd & w, Phila
N B Judd & w, Chicago	G B Hoffman, Balto
Mrs Bremer, Phila	Mrs Tyson & c, "
Mrs Henson, Chester co	Rev W M Paxton, N Y
J M'Knight & w, Phila	TJD Fuller, Washington
C C Taylor, Phila	Mrs R Cromwell, Balto.
Mrs Jno A Bremer, N Y	Miss Cromwell "
Miss Woodhull, N Y	Mrs C S Norris "
G Meredith, Baltomore	R A Lacy, Washington
R C Gorder&w, St Louis	Capt Lloyd, Hollidaysbg
Miss Stennecker, Balto.	Maj Williams "
H F Roush, Phila	R Leslie, Baltomore
H C Hoffman, Pittsb'g	Mrs Hoffman, Lancaster
W Hitechew, Chambs'g	W M'Veighaw, W Chestr
A Hunnington, St Louis	J Carroll, Md
G Balwin & l, Plymouth	D Derickson, Meadville
E Lewis & d, Phila	C E Morris, Phila
Capt Wiley & l, Phila	Miss Annie Morris, Phil
W Barrett, Clearfield	Mr & Mrs Macwell "
R B Griffin jr, Balto	W H Barnes, "
J F Spangler, York, Pa.	Mrs Manderson "
Mrs Smith & ser, Balto	A D Barroll & l, "
Miss M Smith "	R A O Kerr, Altoona.
T M Smith "	Dr J D Breck, St Louis.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

M Gable, Orristown	D Gilchriest, Glasgow.
W S Bard, "	GL Baldwin & l, Plym'th
F Cookson, Phila	S A Repass, Phila
H S Sill, "	James Hoey, "
W Bingham & l, Pittsb'g	B X Blair, Huntingdon.
W G Schaffer, Phila	Q Harrow, "
A Shoenberg, Baltomore	G O Perrin, N Haven
J M Knap & l, Pittsb'g	T B Buckingham, Phila
W G Stewart, N Brigh'n	A J Wigton, Cunard Min
J L Stewart, "	A D Koortz, Rainsburg
Miss J Graham, Butler	J W Stuckey, Bucyrus O
I H Rawlins, Washing'n	T M Black & l, Perry co
L H Hooper, Phila	A J Sypes, Harrisburg
McKelvy, Pittsburgh	G W Curbangh, N Y
A W Largecurt, Phila	W H Byers, Phila
F A Hitschew "	Dr S H Betz, St. Louis
W G L Totten, W Va	A H Wyant, N Y
H J Rohrborgh "	W Wightman & fam, Pa
J F Gordon, Flintstone	C Blackburn, Baltimore
C Sherk, Lancaster co	Rev L M Moore, Va.
S S King, Duncannan	Dr. J Hiney, Phila
H D Van Horn, Phila	A Winsen, Pressville, T
C Plough, "	A A Jackson, Salem, O
C W Marshall "	H M Speed, Newville
Capt Seawright, Cumb'd	Mrs Durkee & d, St Lou
Wm Waugh, Pittsburgh	C T M'Laughlin, Newr'e
W B Ambrose, Huntd'n	

MENGEL HOUSE.

Mrs Jas Reamer & d, Mo	J J Potter, Altoona
N E Rockwell, N Y	T J Boyd, Phila
G G Western, Phila	T J Snedley, Chicago
J L Moyer, "	R Graham, Carlisle
J N Harbaugh, Chamb'g	Rev Smucker & l, Get tysburg.
S Walker, Berlin, Pa	I Taylor, Fort Littleton
Jos Byers, Wilksbarre	Jas McKee, Phila
J M Byers "	N F Raush, "
J M Cooper, Lancaster	J L Detwiler "
L T Eyler, Chambersb'g	D L Martin, Blair co.
E N Taylor, Phila	Fred Hyle, "
C C Taylor "	J J Burns, St Augustine
D A L Valley "	E N Cohn & w, Camden
S Uhl, Somerset	L D Dameron & w, St L
M Tredwell "	W McSherry & s, Gettb'g
E W Welsh, Hanover	S S Fluke & s, Saxton
E P Smith, Phila	G C Hamilton, Huntingdn
T J Metz, "	

BEDFORD HOTEL.

F C Hoffman, Pittsburg	Mrs Wightman, " "
A B Crewit, Huntingdon	John Carroll, Md
N Wood, Phila	R A C Kerr, Altoona
C W Robertson, Phila	J C Hoffmam, Pittsburg
Capt Lloyd, Hollidaysbg	Jno Shilling, Martinsbg
Maj Williams " "	H W Preston, Phila
B Decker, N Y	R Pratt, Lewistown
J Whitman, Danville	

CHALYBEATE HOUSE.

G A Hurxthal, Virginia	Mr Hutzlen, Balt.
A Shoneberger, Balt.	Mr. Strause, " "
Mr Goldsmith, " "	Mr Stern & Lady, "

MRS. FILLER'S.

R. A Gambril, Baltimore	Col Thos Johns, Cumb'd
C A Gambril, " "	J B H Campbell " "
J H Shedd, Mass.	Rev Edwards, Canonsb'g

Hartley & Metger have one of the best assorted stocks of Hardware in Central Pennsylvania. [may24.

THE MARKETS.

Philadelphia, July 8.—There is no change in the Flour market, and the business is of most limited and unsatisfactory character, being confined to small lots for the supply of home consumers; Penna. and Ohio at $10@12; a bid for ten thousand barrels of superfine Flour to be made of new wheat, on or before the first of January next, was not accepted. Rye Flour sold at $7. There is scarcely any demand for wheat and prices are nominal; a few samples of new Wheat were offered at $2 50 without finding buyers; 400 bushels of old red sold at $2 60. Rye steady at $1 50. Corn is rather quiet, but the receipts are small; sales of three thousand bushels at $1-10 for Wes'ern mixed, and $1 11@1 12 for yellow. Oats steady at 84@85c.

New York, July 8.—Flour advanced 10@20; sales of 7,000 bushels State at $6 50@10-75, Ohio $9 80@12 50, Western $6 50@9 90, choice $11 80, Southern $9 30@15 20. Wheat firmer. Corn unchanged. Rye advanced 1 to 4cr Barley dull. Oats advanced 1@2c. Beef dull. Pork firm at $21 90@22. Lard dull at 11½@12¾.

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst., Mr. CHRISTIAN K. FELTEN and Miss ELIZABETH SAMS, both of Bedford co.

DIED.

April 1, 1867, in Harrison tp., Bedford co., Mr. JOHN J. MILLER, in his 70th year.

June 30th, 1867, in Harrison tp., Bedford co., Miss HANNAH MILLER, sister of John J. Miller, aged 67 years, 2 month and 22 days.

On the 11th day of June, at his residence in Harrison tp., JOHN BARMOND, late of Co. F, 8th Reg't. Penn'a. Veteran Reserve Corps. Aged 22 years, 2 months and 8 days.

In Washington, Pa., June 22, 1867, Miss NANCY LYON, in the 90th year of her age.

She was born in Cumberland county, Pa., near Carlisle, April 27, 1778. Deprived by death of her parents, Samuel and Eleanor Lyon—the latter in her childhood, and the former in her early life, she had her home for many years at Bedford, Pa., in the family of a sister, the wife of the Hon. James M. Russell. Since the death of her brother-in-law, the late Alexander Reed, Esq., of Washington, in 1842, she resided permanently with her older sister Mrs. Reed, who still survives.

Miss Lyon was one of a large family, and of a wide and influential connection. Among her special friends was the first Mrs. Dr. Matthew Brown, for whom she acted as bridesmaid on the occasion of her marriage. Few persons had so large an acquaintance or knowledge of persons and families and their history. She was also a reader of unusual diligence, not only in the current literature of the day, but also in the higher department of the British Classics. Cowper was her favorite poet, and at a moment's call, she could draw his finer passages from the rich storehouse of her memory. But especially was she a student of God's word and of the standard writings devoted to the defence and elucidation of its sacred truths. Her conversation was in consequence marked with intelligent and discriminating observation, to an unusual degree. Her profession of religion was made in the Presbyterian Church of Bedford, under the ministry of the late Daniel McKinley, D. D., of whose evangelical spirit and faithfulness she cherished an affectionate memory. Her own religious experience was deep. It bounded with distrust and condemnation of herself. It was also tinged with a measure of despondence reflected from natural disposition and bodily infirmities. But although apprehension often took the place of rapture in her views and feelings concerning herself, she was conscientious and steadfast, and the rest of her soul was only and always found in Christ. Her longings for holiness and peace, especially during her last illness, often found touching expression in some of the most spiritual Psalms and Hymns, which by long and familiar use had become incorporated with her experience. She descended at last by gentle stages to death, in full consciousness of her state, and reaching after the tokens of her Redeemer's presence and love. J. I. B.

COMMUTATION OF RATIONS!

The Widow, Children or Parents of each soldier who died in a rebel prison, or who was released and died without Commutation for Rations, are entitled to THIRTY CENTS *for every day such prisoner was held by the rebels.*

Apply to DURBORROW & LUTZ,
July12:tf Claim Agents.

E. B. STUCKEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

$20,00 AGENTS WANTED — $100,00— Male and Female, to introduce our NEW PATENT, STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. It is adapted for family use and Tailoring. It makes a stitch alike on both sides. Price only TWENTY DOLLARS. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. For full particulars address DUMONT & WILSON,
630 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
July12:3m

NORMAL SCHOOL.
The Bedford County Normal School will open, in Bedford, on the 12th day of August and continue eleven weeks. Superior advantages will be offered to those who wish to prepare to teach. Classes may be formed in any of the higher branches, and special attention will be given to History and Methods of Instruction. Tuition $5, to be paid in advance; boarding $3 per week. All who desire to attend, with a view of teaching, should be here at the opening of the school.
H. W. FISHER,
Bedford, July 12:3t Co. Supt.

[Chartered with Ample Powers.]
LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.
The second Collegiate year will commence ON MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1867.
This Institution has been Chartered by the Legislature of the State with full Collegiate powers, and the following courses of Study, in which it is proposed to graduate Students, have been adopted, viz:
An Elementary Course for Teachers (*B. E.*).
A

Farm, Garden & Household.

From the Farm and Fireside.

HYGIENE OF THE FARM.

BY REYNELL COATES, M. D.

The title of your valuable journal, the *Farm and Fireside*, while it seems to render paramount, as its special object, the advancement of that greatest of all national interests, *Agriculture*, seems also to invite communications of a somewhat wider range; and I propose to offer you an occasional article upon subjects which, though not directly connected with the management of the farm, are not, therefore, less vitally important to the well being, moral or physical, of the most precious of all "stock"—the farmer himself, his wife children and employes. In other words, I wish to approach the *farmer's fireside*, not even excepting the young ones, upon matters that receive by far too little attention there, if I may judge from some years of former professional experience in what the doctors call "country practice." Yet it is not about disease and its treatment that I intend to speak, but about health and its preservation; hoping that all readers will remember that the health of the mind is quite as serious a consideration as health of the body—that neither can be neglected without injuring the other, and that both are as necessary to profitable tillage as plowing, planting, manure or under-drainage.

The ancients, at one time, fixed the seat of the soul in the stomach. That doctrine has gone out of fashion, except, perhaps, with the aldermen; but this organ is still considered as one of the three co-ordinate authorities of the *body corporate*—the brain, heart and stomach—and as completely equal in rank as the Legislature, Judiciary and Executive, in civil government. I trust, then, that no apology will be necessary for beginning with some hints about food; for there are few subjects connected with health on which more obstinate or more dangerous prejudices prevail.

"What! Not eat fat pork!" says Mr. Burly, the farmer, to his delicate daughter or his slender, rapidly growing boy; "it always agrees with me; so, *eat it*, I say!"

How often have I seen constitutions broken down, sometimes to the early destruction of life by this insane idea that what is good food for *one*, must be good for *all!* Even the vulgar adage, "what is one man's meat is another man's poison," should teach a better philosophy. A *man* is not a *woman*, and a *child is neither*; how then, can the same quantity and quality of food be suitable for each? All have the same system of organs it is true, but these organs are not developed in the same relative degree, nor are they applied to precisely the same purposes. They all require the same chemical elements to build up the frame, but they do not require them in the same proportions, nor in the same amount, nor prepared in the same manner. The mother's milk contains nearly every ingredient required by every part of the adult human organization, and although all parts are growing together, it is sufficient for the infant. But some parts are developed more rapidly at first, and others at a later period. Take the bones, for example. These, in their mature condition, require a very large amount of phosphate of lime, to give them proper strength and solidity, yet in the earlier months of infancy they contain comparatively little, and will bend before they will break; while about the end of the first year, they should be firm enough to bear the weight of the body—and the child stands upon its feet. How many a mother has sighed over a pair of bandy legs, from having had the silly pride to test the strength of the young limbs too soon! Now, this demand for phosphate of lime increases rapidly up to the time of weaning and long afterwards; and nature, to supply this want, changes continually the quality of the milk, up to the time when other food, of a stronger character, is indicated by the growth of the youngster's teeth; so that the infant of ten months would dwindle, if not starve, upon the food that was so wholesome at the age of a week or two, while, if the younger child were fed upon the later milk, it would inevitably suffer, if not die, from the effects of its unnatural diet. Every nurse who has "brought up a child by the bottle," well knows these facts, and mixes in the proper amount of water with far more honesty than many a dairy man who attends the market.

How do you know then, Mr. Burly, that because fat pork always agrees with you, who are at work all day in the open field, that it will also agree with your delicate daughter, who is all day at work in or about the house or dairy, breathing the fumes of the kitchen or chamber, or stitching away the long Winter evening by candle light, without enjoying a tithe of proper sunshine, in half ventilated apartments? The truckster's daughter, if well browned in the garden and field, using her muscles to the extent of their endurance, may stand good, hard-working fare very well without refusing "anything that comes;" yet your young daughter, or even your boy, though he trudges two miles to school every day' but uses up five, six or seven hours in the schoolroom, "cudgelling his brains in the gloom"—to say nothing of home lessons, which confine the juvenile parrot by the side of his sister, till bed time—cannot subsist on exactly the same kind of diet exclusively, without suffering both in bodily strength and mental capacity.

Go, look at the leading lawyer of your court, when he has just finished a difficult case, during a tedious term. See how he "pitches" into the first resturant for oysters and eggs, if there be any at hand, though, at other times, he cares not much about them. "What is the reason?" you inquire. Why, because oysters, eggs and all salt water fish give food to the brain, and fat pork *does not*, Mr. Burly!

Whatever we use most, wears out soonest and cries for more food; and one part requires but little or none of that of which another demands a large amount. It is now perfectly well known that no animal can live in health upon one kind of food alone—not even upon bread, though it be the staff of life, or milk, though it furnishes some little, at least, of nearly every thing wanting for the full grown man. These articles do not furnish them in all the various proportions required at different ages, and in persons of different sex or occupation. The grass, while it is young and pale green, lives chiefly on what it finds in the air; but when it becomes darker and be- to form seed, its roots hunt out the sub- of the soil and manure in far greater n at first. A sedentary student in starve, at home, upon the rough an. He cannot *digest* it, a fever or a diarrhœa, yet, after a few weeks active exertion and exposure in hunting, marching, or harvesting, he can flourish upon fat pork and the aboriginal apple pie that we sighed and fo ught for "*callida juventus*," at Westown school, which, "might be thrown over the barn with-breaking." On the other hand, when Mr. Burly quits the farm to spend a few weeks with his brother, the rich merchant in town, he is in danger of apoplexy from the luxurious fare. He digests too much of it, and too easily. But if he remain permanently in the city, he finds the diet very suitable to his changed relations, perhaps after a fever or two, a few boils and a "thick head" for a few months; and he then attributes the past difficulties to the change of air, while it is quite equally due to a change of thinking and acting—of sunshine and shadow.

PRETTY POOR PRACTICES.

"Cosmos," who edits the rural column of the *Saturdag Evening Post*, thus enumerates a list of pretty poor practices:

It is a pretty poor practice for a farmer to dig and delve, tug and grub, and clear up fifty acres of land at a cost of $2,000, and then in the third year surrender about a fifth of it to the briars, brambles and ox-eye daisies.

Poor practice to half manure, half plow, half seed and half cultivate a field, and then harvest from it less than half a crop.

To keep two inferior, scrawney, scrub cows for dairy purposes, that gives less milk than one good one, and consume more food than three.

To purchase in town 500 loads of livery stable manure, and suffer 600 of better home made manure to run to waste.

To attempt to fatten three hogs into 1200 pounds of pork on just as much feed as would keep two nicely growing.

To estimate agricultural fairs as arrant humbugs, and spend three days every month saving the country at political meetings.

To depend upon borrowing your neighbors' rakes, mowers, and all sorts of implements in haying and harvest time.

To house up a thousand bushels of grain, waiting for a rise, till one-tenth has gone to feed rats and mice, and the remainder smells like the essence of rat, and the price is down 40 per cent.

To plant out a big orchard of choice fruit trees with a first thought of money-making, and leave them to do or die.

To keep two fancy five hundred dollar carriage horses, and pay six dollars a day for a team to plow.

It is positively a poor practice to call "book larning" all bosh, to ignore news and agricultural papers, and attempt to keep up an even yoke with your progressive neighbors by main strength and stupidness.

GROW SMALL FRUITS.—To change a city life for an agricultural one is seldom pecuniarily profitable at the outset, and as a general rule such a course is not advisable. But if the people are willing to work, wait and be contented with the chances, a much more lucrative field is open in the culture of small fruits than in grass, grain or vegetable raising. The science and art can be mastered by adults in one or two years; by children in less time. The market for berries, grapes, and the like is constantly growing, and prices are much more likely to raise than to be reduced. And it is an employment in which wives and daughters can aid husbands and fathers, and yet lose no womanly attraction or accomplishment.

Humorous.

WHEN are two potatoes precisely alike? When they're pared.

WHY is a newspaper like a wife? Because every man ought to have one of his own.

HOPE writes the poetry of the boy—memory that of the man.

WHEN is music like vegetables? When there four *beats* to the measure.

ANGER is like a full-hot horse, who being allowed his way, self-mettle tires him.

WHAT word is always pronounced wrong? Wrong, of course.

A man who has tried it says short cuts to wealth are overcrowded.

IF you throw a man out of a window, what does he first fall against? His inclination.

AT Erie, Penn., the gas is so bad that the boy who puts the lights out in the streets carries a lantern about to find the posts.

THE gravest events often come with no more noise than the morning star makes in rising.

OFTEN do we think when we ought to act, and act when it behoves us to reflect; hence caution is frequently as fatal as rashness.

WHY is a young lady just from boarding-school like a building committee? Because she is ready to receive proposals.

A ROMANTIC young man says that a young woman's heart is like the moon; it changes continually, but it always has a man in it.

STOCK brokers should be named breakers, since they break about everybody that has anything to do with them. If you want to get broke to a certainty, go to a broker.

MRS. PARTINGTON said she did not marry her second husband because she loved the male sex, but just because he was the size of her first protector, and could wear out his old clothes.

IT was the saving of the sage Anacharsis, that the grape ordinarily produces three sorts of fruit—"Pleasure, intoxication, and repentance:" with some the third fruit never arrives at maturity.

TEACHER—"Tommy, what doess h-a-i-r spell?" Apt pupil—"Dunno, sir." Teacher—"Why, you numskull, what have you got on your head?" Apt pupil—"I dunno, sir but I think it bees a flea!"

AMONG the advertised letters at Fall River is one to the "proprietor of the best hotel in the city," and the postmaster is boarding round a week with each to decide to whom it belongs.

"DID your fall hurt you?" said one Patlander to another, who had fallen from the top of a two-story house. "Not in the least honey, 'twas stoppin' so quick that hurt me."

A CARPENTER was employed by a farmer, and render the following curious bill: "To hanging two barn doors and myself seven hours, one dollar and a half."

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens

Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms

No. 1. North-west fractional one-fourth of the North-west one-fourth of section 6, in township 80, North of range 4, Cedar county, Iowa 39 87-100 acres, Prairie land. Price $350.

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85, range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.

No. 4. A good farm, situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing 100 acres, more or less, about sixty acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow, and the balance well timbered, with a splendid double dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young orchard. This is an excellent opportunity to procure a good farm near Bedford, convenient to churches and good schools. Price $30 per acre.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF
LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Barnhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 250 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD—On and after Monday, May 6, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Mail. P. M.	Express A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Mail. A. M.	Xpress P. M
LE 6.00	LE 7.45	Huntingdon,	AR 10.40	AR 5.15
6.17	8.05	McConnellstown	8.19	4.57
6.25	8.17	Pleasant Grove,	8.41	4.46
6.39	8.33	Marklesburg,	8.33	4.00
6.54	8.49	Coffee Run,	8.18	3.45
7.02	8.57	Rough & Ready	8.10	3.36
7.14	9.09	Cove,	7.59	3.24
7.18	9.13	Fisher's Summit	7.55	3.20
AR 7.33	AR 9.30	Saxton,	LE 7.50	LE 3.05
LE 7.45	LE 9.40		AR 7.30	AR 2.55
8.04	10.00	Riddlesburg,	7.10	2.35
8.12	10.08	Hopewell,	7.02	2.27
8.24	10.24	Piper's Run,	6.46	2.09
8.40	10.44	Tatesville,	6.26	1.47
8.53	10.55	Bloody Run,	6.14	1.34
AR 8.57	AR 10.59	Mount Dallas.	LE 6.10	LE 1.30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7.50	LE 9.50	Saxton,	AR 7.30	AR 3.00
8.05	10.05	Coalmont,	7.15	2.45
8.10	10.10	Crawford,	7.05	2.35
AR 8.20	AR 10.20	Dudley,	LE 7.00	LE 2.30
		Broad Top City.		

May 10:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

A Journal of Agriculture, Horticulture, Literature and Art,

Published every Saturday, in quarto form, eight pages, on fine paper and new type. It is illustrated with engravings of
LIVE STOCK,
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
FARM BUILDINGS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.
A corps of practical and well-known writers contribute regularly to its columns.

A LITERARY DEPARTMENT

Of Choice Tales, Poetry, Biography and general Miscellany, makes the *Farm and Fireside* a welcome visitor to every home in the United States.

No expense is spared to make a journal worthy the patronage of an intelligent public. It will advocate the best interests of a Rural Life.

Its Market Reports are full and Reliable.

TERMS—$2 a year, invariably in advance. Sold at all News and Periodical Offices. Specimen copy sent to any address on receipt of 5 cents.

S. S. FOSS, Publisher,
mar15:3m No. 402 Prune street, Phil'a.

THOMAS MERWINE,
MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET WARE, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned having purchased the Shop Tools, &c., of the late Wm. Stahl, dec'd, is now prepared to do all kinds of CABINET WORK in good style and at the shortest notice, at the OLD STAND in West Pitt street.

☞ Having a HEARSE, he is also prepared to furnish COFFINS and ATTEND FUNERALS.

THOMAS MERWINE.

March15 3m.

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa., and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms. All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra charge. ap19:1y.

AGENTS WANTED.—$300 per month and expenses paid, Male or Female Agents, to introduce a New and Useful Invention, of absolute utility in every household. Agents preferring to work on commission can earn from $20 to $50 per day. For full garticulars enclose stamp, and address W. G. WILSON & CO.,
April5:3m 630 Arch St., Phila.

O YES! O YES!—The undersigned has taken out auction license, and tenders his services to all who have sales or auctions to cry. Give him a call. Post Office address, Spring Meadows, Bedford county, Penn'a.

HENRY B. MOCK.
April5:6m*

"FARMER MOWERS."

A few of "The Farmer" Mowing Machines may be had by ordering soon from HARTLEY & METZGER. It is the CHEAPEST and BEST single Mower ever invented. All Iron and Steel. Call and see them at the sign of the BIG PADLOCK. [may24.

75 GREENCASTLE GRAIN CRADLES for the harvest of 1867. Look out for them and engage what you want in time at Hartley & Metzger's, FARMER'S DEPOT. [may24.

SPLENDID OPENING
OF
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
AT
FARQUHAR'S
BARGAIN STORE,
REED'S BUILDING.

CALICOES.
GOOD—12½ cts. BEST—18 cts.
MUSLINS.
BROWN—10 cts. BEST—20 cts.
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BEST STYLES, 25 cts.
DRESS GOODS.
ALL KINDS, very cheap. MEN'S & BOY'S
COTTONADES.
GOOD & CHEAP. A large stock of FANCY
ALL WOOL
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GROCERIES.
BEST COFFEE, 30 cts. BROWN SUGAR, from 10 to 15 cts. MACKEREL AND POTOMAC HERRING.
QUEENSWARE.
AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF
NOTIONS.

Buyers are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined to sell
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

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May17,'67.

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THE NEW SIX PER CENT.
PENNSYLVANIA
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FREE FROM ALL STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to the nearest Bank or Banker; also by either of the undersigned,

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A Beautiful Set of Teeth for
TEN DOLLARS!
DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,
(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY,)
DENTIST,

Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has located permanently in BLOODY RUN, where he may be found at all times prepared to insert from one tooth to a full set of his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved atmospheric principles.

The *TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY RUBBER* for the basis of artificial teeth.

This discovery which has met with such universal approval throughout this and other countries, has seemingly placed *ARTIFICIAL TEETH* at the disposal of all who require them. *DR. PORTER* is now inserting the most *BEAUTIFUL* and *DURABLE* at prices ranging from

Ten to Eighteen Dollars

per set. Temporary sets inserted if desired. All operation warranted.

☞ Teeth extracted without pain by the use of *NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS.*

This is no humbug, but a positive fact. Gas administered fresh every day. As the Gas administered by Dr. Porter is prepared in accordance with the purifying method of Dr. Streng, of New Haven, Ct., and Prof. Siliman (late Professor of Chemistry in Yale College) he has no hisitation in asserting that it is attended with no danger whatever. Persons desiring the services of a Dentist would promote their own interest by calling upon Dr. Porter, as he is determined to spare no effort to please the most fastidious. Dr. Porter's mode of operating will at all times be of the mildest character, avoiding the infliction of the slightest unnecessary pain, and carefully adapted to the age, constitution, health and nervous condition of the patient.

☞ Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth. Teeth blackened and diseased, cleansed to appear beautiful and white.

H. VIRGIL PORTER,
Dentist.
Bloody Run, Penn'a., March 28, 1867.-1y.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,
By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS

inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED

to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, Woodberry, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken. aug5, '64:tf.

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I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2 1866

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Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

Attention Drafted Men!

Congress has just passed an Act refunding $300 to those drafted men who paid commutation and afterwards were drafted and who put in substitutes, or who entered the service. We will promptly attend to the COLLECTION OF CLAIMS of persons entitled to have their money refunded, and will give our special attention to the subject.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
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Stationery, Music & Latest Publications
FINE ASSORTMENT OF
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DRUGS warranted to be of very
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TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT
Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.
DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints, Stiffness and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

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C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
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Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
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No. 221 Market street, and 210 Church street,
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☞ PLEASE GIVE HIM A CALL. ☜
Feb. 15, 3m.

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No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW BLINDS
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SHADES.

Blinds repaired; Shades Lettered; Trimmings and Fixtures; Plain Shades of all Kinds, Picture Tassels; Cords; Bell Pulls, etc. ap19:2mo

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No. 303 Race Street,
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Also manufacturers of all kinds of
☞ Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work
October 26, 1yr

SILVER'S WASH POWDER.
SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.
MAKES WASHING A PASTIME
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SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT.
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
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Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.
March 9: 1yr.

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GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. june1.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Sudgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company,
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL & ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1867,
$2,455,855 56.

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

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All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring in the Girard may always rest assured that their best interests will be protected. All whole of Life Policies of several years standing, are purchasable by the company, or may be commuted into a policy for a smaller amount, without any thing more to pay—therefore the insured need not fear a loss in case they are not able, after several years payments, to keep up their policies.

Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

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THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
323 Walnut Street, (up stairs.)
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
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3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

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